

Hurd joins in Tory drive on moral debate

Thatcher returning to the attack this week

By Nicholas Wood, Political Correspondent

The Government yesterday intensified its campaign to win for itself the high moral ground of political debate and repudiate Labour's insistent claim to be the nation's conscience.

Mr Douglas Hurd said he saw the "active citizen", enriched by the new-found prosperity of the Thatcher era and involved in his local community, as the key to achieving the social objectives that dominate Mrs Margaret Thatcher's third term.

The Home Secretary's intervention came only 24 hours after the Prime Minister in Scotland had spelt out the spiritual beliefs that underpin her political philosophy.

The Home Secretary indicated he had no wish to

reopen the rumbling church versus state controversy, but in what appeared to be an unguarded moment he urged the churches to be less "defeatist" about their power to influence people for good.

Although Labour immediately seized on Mr Hurd's remarks as a coded attack on the Prime Minister, Tory MPs believed he was giving voice to her growing belief that more people must begin to exercise the personal

responsibility that goes with her brand of economic freedom.

The recent controversies over the health service, social security, education and the community charge have stiffened her resolve to take the moral debate to the Opposition.

She is expected to return to this theme this week, emphasizing the importance of good neighbourliness, when she addresses 2,000 Conservative women at their conference in London. She spent yesterday at Chequers working on her speech.

Mr Hurd said on independent television's *Weekend World*: "I do think that we need to emphasize more than we did at the beginning that individualism is not just a narrow or selfish thing."

"The reason why we put stress on individual achievement is not just so that we can pile up individual little mountains of wealth but so that the country is a more decent place."

"We have got to say to people who are doing quite well: 'Look, there is a community to which you also belong. Be an active citizen within it.'"

Mrs Thatcher told the General Synod of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh: "It is not the creation of wealth that is wrong, but love of money for its own sake. The spiritual dimension comes in deciding what one does with the wealth."

"How could we respond to the many calls for help, or invest for the future, or support the wonderful artists and craftsmen whose work also glorifies God, unless we had first worked hard and used our talents to create the necessary wealth?"

Mrs Thatcher coupled this vision of people freely using their money for the betterment of society in general with an insistence that social and economic arrangements not founded on an acceptance of individual responsibility would do nothing but harm.

"We are all responsible for our own actions. We cannot blame society if we disobey the law. We cannot simply delegate the exercise of mercy and generosity to others."

Mr Hurd's remarks were seen by Tory MPs as an attempt to flesh out the moral basis of Thatcherism by showing how a combination of philanthropy and the voluntary spirit could overcome social ills. But Mr Roy Hattersley, the Shadow Home Secretary, maintained they were evidence of a new Cabinet rift.

Mr Hattersley said: "The greedy and violent society created by Mrs Thatcher is clearly an embarrassment to Douglas Hurd."

"But Mrs Thatcher's disgraceful speech in Scotland shows that she still has no compassion, no feelings of fairness, no generosity of spirit and no sense of community."

"One by one Tories are now breaking ranks. First Nigel Lawson, then Geoffrey Howe and now Douglas Hurd. Inside the Cabinet the undermining of Mrs Thatcher is now well and truly under way."

The Home Secretary cited the Government's moves in the direction of greater parent and tenant power and the setting up of neighbourhood watch schemes as examples of active citizenship at work.

Developing this thinking on crime, Mr Hurd said that strengthening the forces of law and order was not enough.

It was necessary to go deeper and enlist the support of potentially influential groups such as the churches, parents, teachers, businessmen and broadcasters to restore social cohesion, particularly among the young.

"The churches did have influence but in some ways were defeatist about it. He hoped they would find the confidence to reassert that influence."

Two reports handed to Mrs Thatcher by the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, the Right Rev. Professor James Whyte, will indicate the church's disquiet over Government policy (Kerry Gill writes).

The reports, *Just Sharing: A Christian Approach to the Distribution of Income and Benefits*, and *Helping Scotland's People*, both criticize policies seen to be widening the gap between rich and poor in British society.



Mr Hurd: Active role for the well-to-do.

Tory peer ready to take on the Government



Lord Chelwood, proposer of the amendment in tonight's debate concerning ability to pay, at home at Plovers' Meadow, Uckfield, East Sussex, yesterday. (Photograph: Paul Lovelace)

Lords bells confide of winning eye poll tax vote

By Sheila Gann and Nicholas Wood

The legislative flagship of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's third term, the Bill scrapping rates and replacing them with a community charge, could be torpedoed tonight in the Lords.

Yesterday Lord Chelwood, the former Conservative MP Sir Tufon Beamish, who is leading the assault on the poll tax, said he had enough support from Opposition, cross-bench and Conservative peers to win the vote on his amendment relating the charge to ability to pay.

As government ministers made a concerted last-ditch attempt to marshal their forces, Downing Street countered by saying that Mrs Thatcher was "reasonably confident" of victory.

Allowing for the unpredictable arithmetic of support in the Upper House, a close vote seems likely.

If the Government loses, it will seek to overturn the amendment in the Commons. But after the shock it suffered when its 101-seat majority was cut to 25 in the vote on Mr Michael Bates's attempt to hand the charge according to income, it can no longer be certain of winning the day. The ranks of rebel Tory MPs would be swelled if the Lords vetoes the Bill in its present form.

Yesterday, in a move that underlined the seriousness of the threat to the controversial Bill, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, former Lord Chancellor, intervened to dismiss Lord Chelwood's "wrecking" amendment as "unconstitutional, inconstitutable and humbug".

Speaking on BBC radio, Lord Hailsham said: "The essence of ability to pay is as long as a piece of string. It is undefinable in law. If you are talking about an actual need, the way to deal with it is by

rebates. This amendment is about as vague as a South Sea Bubble."

He also warned Opposition peers preparing to vote that the Bill that one day they would be turned. The Conservatives would not always in power. To damage the poll proposal could, one day, "used as a precedent against them".

The key factor in tonight's debate is the voting plans of the 200 unwhipped peers expected to occupy the cross-benches.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, who is expected to watch the proceedings on the steps of the throne in the Upper House, was said yesterday to be confident that he has snuffed out the rebellion. He is banking on warnings to potential rebels that they could provoke a constitutional crisis.

House of Lords sources predict no more than 25 Conservatives will be willing to join Lord Chelwood and his three Conservative colleagues in voting for the amendment.

One senior whip said: "I do not see there being a major revolt on an issue like this, especially as the community charge was in the election manifesto."

A three-line whip, rarely used in the Lords, has been issued by Lord Denham, the Government's chief whip. It is expected to round up about 300 Conservative peers.

However, Lord Chelwood remained optimistic that enough Conservative and independent peers would join the opposition parties to force Mr Ridley to rethink.

He said: "I expect strong support from the crossbenches and a great deal of support on our own benches, which may surprise the Government quite a lot."

Firearms debate fury

The Government will face angry opposition from some of its own backbenchers today as it attempts to control firearms.

Some Tory MPs accuse ministers of "somersaults and broken promises" as the Firearms (Amendment) Bill heads for its report stage.

Leading the onslaught, Sir Hector Monro, vice-chairman of the British Shooting Sports Council and Tory MP for Dumfriesshire, said: "The Govern-

ment has gone back on its word."

"First they tell us that they will give fair compensation. Earlier this week they tell us that £150 or 50% of the average retail value will be allowed. We view that as immoral."

Supporting him, Mr Jerry Wiggin, Tory MP for Westonsuper-Mare, will employ a rare procedural device to try to send the Bill back to standing committee.

Wembley arrests pose new European threat

By Howard Foster

English clubs' hopes of an imminent return to the fold of European football were severely damaged by events at and around the England match against Scotland at Wembley on Saturday when one fan died and more than 200 arrests were made amid the worst violence of the season.

McPhillip Carter, chairman of Everton and president of the Football League, said: "This could do us immeasurable harm. It is a disgrace and the facts as written and seen live on television speak for themselves. This was not even a European situation, it was a domestic one and must figure in any representation to UEFA (European soccer's governing body) next month. It is cause for very, very grave concern."

One Scottish fan died when he fell from a train bound for London and another was seriously hurt when he fell from a railway bridge on to the line near Wembley after an argument with rival fans.

Hooligans repeatedly pulled the communication cord on

David Miller

one Underground train carrying 1,000 supporters, and a woman police constable was taken to hospital after she tried to stop fighting between English and Scottish fans in the West End of London.

Most of those arrested were Scottish and police said that alcohol had contributed to the disorderly behaviour.

Nevertheless, the ugly scenes in London are expected

to have repercussions for the English clubs' attempts to be readmitted to Europe. They were banned after the Heysel stadium tragedy three years ago.

Yesterday, Mr Colin Moynihan, the Sports Minister, was known to be "very unhappy" with events at the weekend. It will be on the basis of a report by him on the state of English football hooliganism that UEFA will decide whether to allow English teams to return to competition. UEFA will also bear in mind the behaviour of supporters of England's national team at the European championship in West Germany next month.

"The events of the weekend will obviously have to figure in the decision," Mr Moynihan said. Continued on page 24, col 8

Whitehall to debrief hostages

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

The Government yesterday received approval from Paris to interview the French hostages released in Beirut nearly three weeks ago.

Two Foreign Office diplomats trained in debriefing will fly to Paris on Wednesday to try to ascertain whether the Frenchmen have any evidence that the three Britons missing in Lebanon are still alive.

The widespread assumption that they are hostages, probably held by Islamic Jihad or by freelance kidnappers, has never been confirmed by a reliable sighting.

Although the French security services conducted what sources call a highly professional debriefing and made it available to the British Government, it did not settle the matter.

Continued on page 24, col 6

Grosz takes over power in Hungary

From Richard Bassett, Budapest

Despite a long and impassioned speech yesterday to Hungary's first Communist Party conference for 30 years, Mr Janos Kadar's career as leader of the country he has guided since 1956 ended last night.

The ruling party elected Mr Karoly Grosz, aged 57, the

Prime Minister, to succeed Mr Kadar as General Secretary.

A new Central Committee, elected on the final day of Hungary's first special conference since 1957, appointed Mr Kadar to a new honorary post of party president.

After a four-hour meeting of the Central Committee, the name of Janos Kadar was struck from the title of General Secretary of the Party and moved "upwards" to an honorary position.

Continued on page 24, col 1

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Continued on page 24, col 6

P&O doubles sailings

By John Spicer

P&O European Ferries has doubled its sailings between Dover and Calais, defying efforts by the National Union of Seamen to halt services.

Mr Graeme Dunlop, managing director of P&O, said the new timetable was a big step forward in returning to normal schedules. "We are now well on the road to providing our customers with the services they require and regaining our market leadership."

P&O said the improvement resulted from the reintroduction of the freight ships,

European Clearway and European Endeavour. There will be six daily passenger and freight sailings between Dover and Calais.

The High Court will decide today whether to return financial and other assets worth £2.8 million which were seized from the NUS after allegations of secondary action by Sealink were proved. The union was fined £300,000. A decision was deferred until the court and sequestrators were given assurances that the union was acting within the law.

Ethiopian princesses may seek British asylum

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Seven women members of the Ethiopian royal family are expected to seek asylum in Britain following their unexpected release after 14 years in prison. They were arrested after the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974 but were never charged.

Sir Bernard Braine, Conservative MP for Castle Point, who has sought their freedom for 10 years, said yesterday that he was certain they would want to settle in Britain. Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said they would be welcome.

The British Embassy in Addis Ababa was trying yesterday to establish whether the women, including a

daughter of Haile Selassie and her four British-educated daughters, are free to travel and want to come to Britain.

Sir Bernard disclosed that Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, agreed before he was kidnapped in January 1987 to undertake a mission to Addis Ababa to intercede with the Ethiopian authorities. "He said he would go, but there was something he had to do in Lebanon first," Sir Bernard said.

The Queen is also known to have taken a personal interest in the women's fate. Before the 1974 revolution she was on good terms with the Emperor, who died in prison the following year.

"They had done nothing wrong and were really hostages," Sir Bernard

said. "These people have suffered terribly for years." They are reported to have been kept in a room infested with rats and fleas.

No clue as to the reason for their release was given, but it is bound to help relations between Ethiopia and Western aid nations which have been strained following Addis Ababa's decision in April to order foreign aid workers out of Eritrea and Tigray. Preparations for a counter-offensive against separatist movements in the two provinces have been under way for six weeks.

Mrs Chalker said she was delighted. "This release is the culmination of a sustained campaign by the British Government (and) by MPs."

Sir Bernard named the women as: Princess Tsegnework Haile

Selassie, aged 76, whose husband died in 1982 and whose son was executed in 1974. She has suffered a long period of ill health.

Her daughters Aida, aged 58, Ruth, aged 56, Sybil, aged 55, and Sofia, aged 51. They were educated at Clarendon School in Britain followed by different universities or institutes, Sybil being accepted at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. Ruth and Sofia became headmistresses of secondary schools in Ethiopia, and after their arrest Sofia taught fellow prisoners.

Mrs Sarah Gizaw, aged 52, widowed daughter-in-law of the late Emperor.

Mrs Zuriashwork Gebre-Igziabeker, aged 56, a granddaughter, whose husband was executed in 1973. Food threat, page 10

INSIDE



● Today the Chelsea Flower Show opens. The Times marks the event in colour with a four-page supplement

● The pull-out guide takes you around the Queen Mother's four gardens, gives full show details, and features a colour poster of 20 exhibits that ought not to be missed. Pages 11-14

WIN £42,000

Portfolio PLUS NEW Accumulator

● Today Portfolio Accumulator stands at £42,000 because there was no winner on Saturday. Portfolio offers two chances: the £4,000 daily prize or — if your number is higher — the contents of the Accumulator fund. Portfolio, page 30

IN PART 2

Shipyard hope British Shipbuilders is trying to secure a £100 million Cuban order for cargo ships which would mean at least two years of work for its yards on Wearside. Page 25

Bowen hurt Bloddy Bowen, the Wales rugby union captain, broke a wrist in the 38-22 defeat by Wellington and will return home early from the tour of New Zealand. Page 44

Norman wins Greg Norman of Australia won the Italian Open golf championship. Page 44

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Dentists to demand subsidy for treating Aids sufferers

By Ian Smith

Dentists will refuse to treat Aids and hepatitis B patients unless the Government urgently introduces legislation to cover the huge additional costs of preventing high risk groups spreading infection.

Warning of industrial action if Mr John Moore, the Secretary of State for Social Services, refuses to meet such costs was given yesterday by the General Dental Practitioners' Association.

The association's chairman, Miss Pamela Coates, told delegates at their annual conference in Manchester that already more than 70 per cent of the association's 3,000 members would not treat HIV positive, hepatitis B or other high risk groups.

Should the Government ignore appeals to meet additional safety costs the inevitable outcome would be every dentist referring high risk patients to already overcrowded dental hospitals.

"We have so far refused to countenance ostracism of these high risk groups, but now the situation is becoming so serious with epidemic proportions looming larger

every day. Everyone has right to expect treatment from their regular dental practitioner regardless of their state of health. However, we cannot shirk our responsibilities to other patients, staff and their families who need reassurances about their safety."

It costs £5 to fill the tooth of a healthy patient and £30 for those in high risk groups because of the need to dispose of masks, gowns and gloves and to sterilize all equipment used in barrier treatment.

So far, dentists say high risk patients comprise only 5 per cent of their lists, but they believe this figure will rise to 50 per cent during the next five years.

Under current legislation, dentists are unable to recoup costs for three years and because of government delayed balancing arrangements those treating high risk patients receive no more than practitioners who refuse to accept HIV positive or hepatitis B patients.

Many dentists have introduced pre-treatment counselling sessions at which prospective patients are asked questions designed to discover

whether they fall into the high risk category. Most often those who do are immediately referred to a practitioner willing to accept them.

It means high risk groups being sent to sympathetic dentists who are having to shoulder a tremendous burden, the association chairman said. Inevitably the system would collapse unless the Government heeded two reports written since March and so far both ignored.

"The association warns the Secretary of State that this problem is increasing dramatically with the rapid increase in the number of known carriers of HIV and hepatitis B. The hospital services will soon be stretched to breaking point unless adequate provision is given now for the high costs of cost infection control to be received directly by the general practitioners involved," said an unequivocal statement issued by conference delegates.

Never before had they considered industrial action but apparent indifference by the Secretary of State could result in a total treatment ban on high risk groups.

Days of wine before battle for the party



Off duty: Few observers doubt that Mr Paddy Ashdown, MP for Yeovil, will throw his hat into the ring next month in what could be a bitter personalized contest for the leadership of the Social and Liberal Democrat Party. The election campaign which opens formally on June 1 has already produced a 10-point document being surreptitiously circulated by parliamentary supporters of Mr Alan Beith, his main rival, which seeks to denigrate Mr Ashdown on personal and political grounds. Last night Mr Alex Carlisle, MP for Montgomery and a Liberal spokesman on home affairs and the law, said he was backing Mr Beith, but would also play an active role if Mr Ashdown was elected.

Mr Ashdown, in between defending his integrity and honing his strategies, speeches and curriculum vitae, still finds time to indulge in his favourite pastime. For many years he has been a keen lumberer of his home-made wine, although its manufacture slowed down after he was elected to Parliament in 1983. Even so, Mr Ashdown has about 15 gallons of wine in the loft as well as 50 bottles, including some based on

sloe, elderflower and elderberry, most of which were collected in fields near his home in Norton-sub-Handon, Somerset. His wife Jane still manages to brew beer, which Mr Ashdown, a former captain in the Royal Marines with service in Belfast and the Middle East, enjoys on visits to his constituency.

(Photograph: Nick Rogers)

Search for slimming pill saviour

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The first genuine slimming pill to help the body to burn excess fat may never reach the market place because the firm that invented the drug has no intention of developing it.

Instead, the Beecham pharmaceuticals company is looking for a partner to take on the costs of large-scale trials and of scaling up a laboratory process to commercial strength.

The decision comes in spite of an enthusiastic report of the results of a small experiment by Dr Alan Comnacher and colleagues at Ninewells Hospital in Dundee.

In a two-week controlled study members of a group who were given the pill, known as BRL 26830A, lost 50 per cent more weight than those given a placebo.

Growing trend in home treatment

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Most people are now treating minor ailments themselves rather than going to a doctor, and one of the results is that over-the-counter drug sales have increased by 50 per cent since 1982, according to a report published this week.

The report by Mintel, a market research firm, claims that the public's growing responsibility for its own health, coupled with rising prescription charges, has fostered increasing self medication. A trip to the local surgery is now an expensive way of treating everyday complaints.

Nearly £600 million was spent on unlicensed medicines in 1987 compared with £400 million on prescribed drugs. Two out of every three women surveyed said they went to their GP only if symptoms persisted.

Sales of painkillers such as aspirin and paracetamol have risen by 60 per cent since 1982.

boosting the market from £70 million to £110 million, while the total market for the top 25 home health care products has risen from £389 million in 1982 to £582 million in 1987. Mintel estimates that this will be worth £750 million by 1990.

"Consumer trends to self medication and general health consciousness of diet and lifestyle are predicted to gain momentum. This will be especially so if the current debate about NHS costs and services continues."

The survey of more than 900 women showed that those most likely to go to the doctors for minor illnesses were working mothers in the upper income groups and women aged 25-44.

Home Health Care 1988 Mintel Special Report (Mintel, KAE House, 7 Arundel Street, London WC2R 3DR, £550).

Mother's diet link to heart disease

By Our Social Services Correspondent

People may be dying of heart disease because their mothers had unhealthy diets in childhood, a leading research scientist said yesterday.

Studies showed an apparent link between what a baby received from its mother in the womb, and from breast feeding, and the development of heart disease in middle age.

The mother's diet and her general state of health would have been dictated by her healthiness in childhood, Professor David Barker, direc-

tor of the Medical Research Council's environmental epidemiology unit in Southampton, said.

Heart disease is more prevalent among men than women. "To reduce deaths from heart disease in men society should promote the health and growth of young girls", Professor Barker said. "Instead of always looking at the fatty diets of middle-aged men we should pay more attention to the next generation's mothers. "If you want to predict the

pattern of the disease now you should look back 70 years."

The link between poor diet in infancy and the development of illness later on seems to be confined to heart disease and strokes. "There is no link with bronchitis, for example, which develops later on", Professor Barker said.

He suggested that a rich diet during and immediately after pregnancy could protect a child against heart disease in later life.

Timeshare resale plan launched

By Christopher Warman
Property Correspondent

A scheme for the resale of timeshare holidays has been launched after recent auctions flopped.

The Timeshare Developers Association, which represents about half the British companies, has recommended to its members that owners be allowed to resell after five years. The five-year period was chosen to accord with the industry's view that timeshare is a long-term investment in holidays, rather than a quick route to financial gain.

The first of a series of timeshare auctions was due to be held in Coventry a week ago, but was cancelled because so few people attended. At an auction in Manchester yesterday only two of the timeshare holiday weeks on offer were sold.

Mr Brian Wates, of The Timeshare Bourse Ltd, which organized the auctions, said: "The resale market has not really got going yet, but we know that it has potential to be very successful."

A recent survey by the worldwide timeshare exchange organization showed that 84 per cent of those who wanted to sell were not dissatisfied with their purchase. The main reasons for selling were financial pressures and health and fitness problems within the family.

Drug charges after raid

Notting Hill tension rises

By Tony Dawe and Arlen Harris

Tension is mounting between police and the community in the Notting Hill area of west London in the build up to the carnival, which last year ended with a near-riot, 250 arrests and 1,000 reported crimes, including a murder.

Hopes that this year's event, the biggest street carnival in Europe, would be a peaceful celebration have been denied by a police raid on Saturday and continuing doubts about funding.

More than 90 officers, including police in riot gear and others carrying sticks and "flash-gun" torches, raided the Mangrove Club, where part of the carnival is organized.

Twenty-one people were arrested, mostly for alleged drug offences. Eleven were remanded at Marylebone Magistrates' Court. They in-

cluded Frank Crichton, aged 55, of Granville Road, west London, a community leader who runs the club.

Only hours before his arrest, Mr Crichton spoke of his fears that police tactics in the area and the force's plans for this year's carnival during the August Bank holiday could lead to disturbances.

His arrest comes on the eve of a decision about providing financial support for the carnival which is expected to be made this week by the local council, the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

"It is a very difficult decision," Mr Nicholas Freeman, leader of the council, said. "We are not being asked for a large sum of money, about £50,000, but there is great public concern about the carnival, especially after last year's troubles."

"We have to consider whether withholding the grant will make things worse. We know that even if we tried to move the carnival somewhere else people would still turn up in Notting Hill. The answer is to contain it and to ensure it does not go on too long in the evening."

The council has been encouraged by an agreement signed between the Carnival and Arts Committee and the Metropolitan Police and designed to avoid a repeat of last year's problems.

The main points are that the carnival parade follows an agreed route without detours and that static sound systems where the crowds gather are stationed away from the parade route so that crowds following the parade do not clash with crowds gathered around the music.

Soccer fan infiltration to continue

By Stewart Tandler
Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard's strategy of undercover and surveillance investigation of football hooliganism will continue in spite of the collapse of trials of two groups of alleged hooligans.

Senior officers believe there is nothing wrong with those methods and if operations are still running they will continue.

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, described as a setback the fall of the two cases but praised Scotland Yard for then setting up a rapid inquiry.

A Scotland Yard commander and a team of officers have begun the task of assessing evidence in cases yet to go before the courts which involve a total of 90 London football supporters.

Report questions media campaigns

By Richard Evans, Media Editor

Multi-million pound media campaigns promoted by the Government against crime, Aids and drugs may be ineffective and even counter-productive, according to a report published today.

The criticism, produced by the right-wing Social Affairs Unit, could not come on a worse day for the Government, as Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, launches the centrepiece of the Government's £11.5 million crime prevention campaign.

Crime Concern, chaired by Mr Steven Norris, a former Conservative MP, is a new body funded by government and private industry. An advisory committee of representatives from the police, probation services, local authorities, voluntary organizations and industry will oversee its work.

Dr Digby Anderson, director of the Social Affairs Unit, questions the success and appropriateness of such cam-

paigns in his report. "Though referred to as information campaigns, many do not so much give facts, but involve the Government in questionable attempts to engineer mass changes in behaviour, he says.

"These campaigns constitute attempts to persuade often very large parts of the population to do something they don't want to do or have not thought of doing or previously been able to", the report says.

Government media campaigns on social problems can be justified if certain conditions are met, but ministers may disregard such checks because campaigns offer the opportunity to be seen, very publicly, to be "doing something" about grave social problems.

The Megaphone Solution: government attempts to cure social problems with mass media campaigns (available from The Social Affairs Unit, 9 Chesterfield Street, London W1X 7HF, £3).

Students aided by 'subsidized rents'

By Sarah Thompson, Education Reporter

Universities are subsidizing students' living costs although the rules by which they are financed forbid them to do so.

While the Government is preparing to publish a White Paper which will advocate loans for students, the university vice-chancellors repeated at the weekend their call on ministers to "ensure that students have enough to live on while they study".

A report published by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals yesterday says that to cushion students against the growing gap between their grants and the cost of living, universities are keeping rents in residential halls uneconomically low.

According to rules laid down by the University Grants Committee, which allocates government funds, universities are not supposed to subsidize students' costs.

Rents for students rose an average of 3.9 per cent between 1986/7 and 1987/8

compared with a 4.4 per cent rise in the cost to universities of providing board and lodging. Private rents rose by up to 11.4 per cent. The maintenance grant rose by 3.7 per cent.

Professor Sir Mark Richmond, chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, said: "Our students face serious difficulties in making ends meet during their studies. This does nothing to encourage more people, particularly those from less affluent families, to come to universities in the way the Government and employers want and the country needs."

However, a study commissioned by the Department of Education and Science earlier this year showed that students' purchasing power had increased by about 5 per cent from 1982 to 1987, and that students from professional and managerial families were, if anything, on tighter budgets than others.

The train now arriving in two towns

By John Spicer

British Rail says "teething troubles" over summer timetables should be sorted out within days. Supplements were being circulated at the weekend to sort out scores of errors which have led to missed connections during the past week.

Yesterday, officials of the National Union of Railwaymen complained that their members were receiving the brunt of passengers' criticisms and claimed that some timetables contained "hundreds" of mistakes.

The trouble is the new May timetables covering all British Rail regions throughout the summer.

A survey published by The Sunday

Times yesterday revealed that a list of mainline services from Euston to Scotland, via the North-west, contained at least 220 errors. These included wrong train times and even wrong dates.

In the North-east, many connections are not shown at all. One train is scheduled to arrive in two different towns at the same time.

One of the problems facing BR's traffic planners has been the Government's cut of £100 million in the services subsidy. Officials say they are having to condense the number of services in spite of growing numbers of railway passengers.

The NUR said that there is always confusion when the winter and summer

schedules are brought in each year, but this timetable was the worst yet. "We become concerned when our members, who are in the front line of passenger abuse, are blamed for the chaos."

British Rail says that travellers in any doubt about timetables should check with ticket office staff at the point of departure.

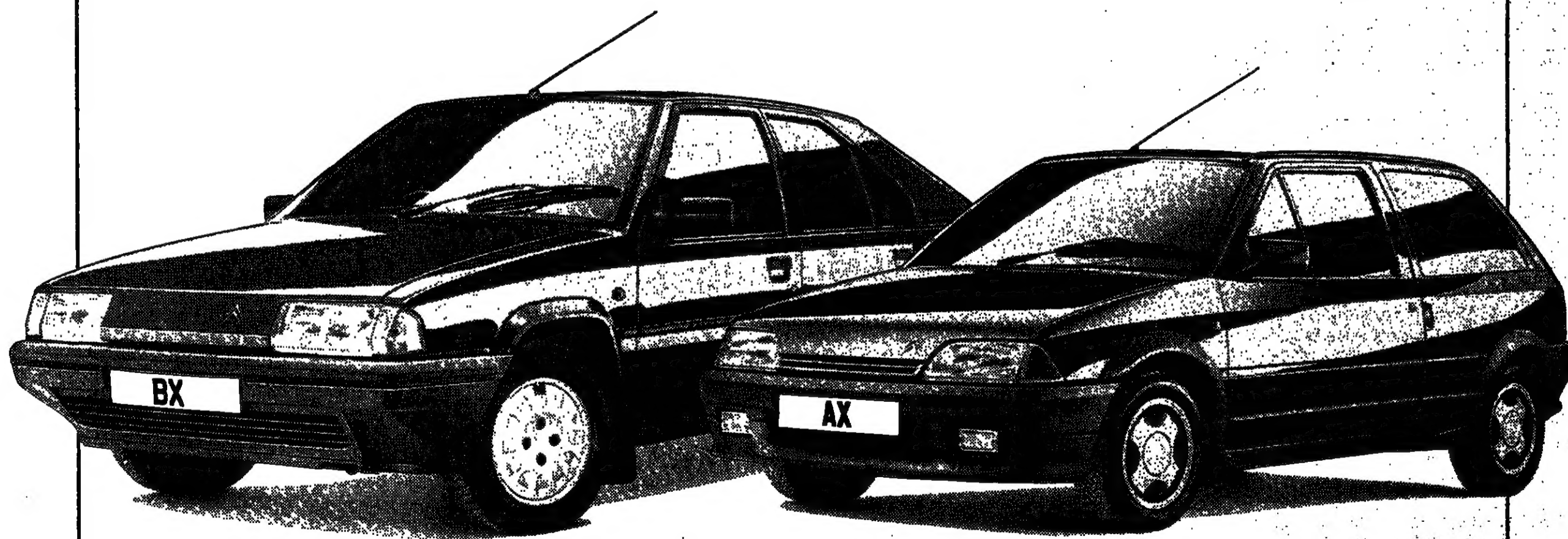
Even non-smokers want British Rail to give smokers a fair deal on Network SouthEast trains, according to a Harris poll published today. Only a third of those questioned favoured a total smoking ban and most felt British Rail ought instead to concentrate on punctuality of services.

Closing date May 31st.

MSC

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مكتبة الأصيل

Free flight offer as standby fares are cut BA threatens airline war over transatlantic fares

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

A transatlantic air fares war looks certain to break out this summer after an aggressive attempt by British Airways to increase its share of a market suffering from too many aircraft seats.

In a move designed to grab the initiative from the big American airlines, British Airways is cutting the cheapest standby fares by up to £90 one way. A free ticket to anywhere within Europe will be offered to anyone who pays the standard economy fare to the United States.

The reduction in standby fares has been tried many times and is unlikely to worry the American carriers. However, they will be angry at the offer of free travel in Europe and are expected to retaliate by either offering free travel within the US or by attempting to get the concept blocked by the US government.

A similar scheme for passengers originating in the US was rejected by the US Department of Transportation last year after an outcry by the American airlines. Other European airlines

Airlines have been told to step up security on flights to or from Asian countries, particularly South Korea.

Intelligence officials have been convinced for some months that terrorist groups may be planning some form of attack against Western airlines in an attempt to wreck the build-up to the Olympic Games in Seoul.

claimed British Airways was taking passengers who would otherwise have flown with them.

British Airways believes it has found a way around objections by offering the tickets to British originating passengers only. It says European agreements liberalizing air fares have given it the legal right to go ahead.

The latest offer, which has yet to receive formal government approval but goes on sale today, means that any passenger who books a return economy flight to the US until July 15 will be offered a free return ticket to one of 30 European cities which can be

Officials have recommended increased security at several Asian airports. They are concerned that terrorists may use peak congestion at the airports to evade security guards.

Airlines are warning passengers of delays because of the increased threat and to ensure that they arrive early to allow time for security checks.

used from late October to December 15.

The offer is expected to boost British Airways' declining load factor on North Atlantic routes, which has slipped sharply as more airlines have increased the number of seats they offer and the strength of the dollar has hit inbound American tourism.

The number of seats filled on British Airways aircraft fell 5.7 percentage points to 64.9 per cent last March, almost all of which was caused by the drop in transatlantic travel.

At the same time, British Airways has been forced to drop its "Dollar Stretcher" package aimed at bringing

Canadian tourists to Britain on charter flights because it claims it cannot find enough spare aircraft to fulfil demand. Thousands of people who have booked the packages will be told they will have to transfer to other airlines or be accommodated on scheduled British Airways flights.

The standby fare reductions mean that a one-way ticket for Los Angeles, San Diego or San Francisco will drop from £289 to £199. New York will drop from £199 to £159 and Chicago from £179 to £239.

British Airways is determined to halt the slide in its Atlantic fortunes, which have been badly hit by the decline in the dollar against the pound and the disappointing showing of former British Caledonian services.

Travel agents, particularly in the US, stopped making block bookings on British Caledonian for this summer because of uncertainty over the merger and the long-running battles with the EEC, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission and SAS, the Scandinavian airline.

Standing room only



Australian children from the Flying Fruit Fly Circus balancing on a bicycle at the Jubilee Gardens, South Bank, London, yesterday. The troupe, from Albany-Woodong on the New South Wales-Victoria border, is performing until May 31 (Photograph: Ros Drinkwater).

A sister's thanks 74 years after war rescue

After nearly 74 years, Mr Jack Campbell, last surviving Old Contemptible in Ireland, will be thanked by the sister of the young British officer whose life he helped to save in the early days of the First World War.

Mr Campbell, now 93, kept quiet about his exploit, and only when the British Legion became aware of his memoirs in 1985 did the identity of the captain come to light.

The officer was Captain Patrick Bowes-Lyon, brother of the Queen Mother. As patron-in-chief of the Old Contemptibles Association, she will be guest of honour at a reunion for about 30 survivors of the 1914 British Expeditionary Force on July 7 at the Royal Hospital in Chelsea.

From his bed in Dublin's Leopardstown Hospital, Mr Campbell, who talked his way into the Black Watch when he was 12, spoke of the day in August 1914 when his company came under fire.

"I saw the captain jump up with his revolver in his hand. 'Come on lads, let's go', he shouted. He made just six paces," Mr Campbell dragged Captain Bowes-Lyon to safety, roughly dressed his wounds to await ambulance - and never saw him again.

Opening snub

Fewer than half the landlords in England and Wales plan to make full use of longer opening hours, says a poll commissioned by Hain whisky which is published today. The law to extend opening from 11am to 11pm from Monday to Saturday and from 12am to 3pm on Sunday, comes into force in July.

Soviet visitors

A five-man team of Russian drug investigators has visited Scotland Yard and Customs headquarters in London after the first successful joint operation which resulted in the seizure of £10 million of cannabis last month.

Divorce plea

The National Campaign for the Family today launches a campaign to forbid divorce within three years of marriage or until the youngest child is aged three. It is also calling for a formal marriage contract in proposals which are being sent to the Lord Chancellor.

Stung to act

A couple who complained of being trapped in their cottage by a neighbour's swarm of a million bees at Burghfield Common, near Reading, Berkshire, have been advised to take legal action after two council officials investigating the complaint were stung.

Forest fires

More than thirty firemen tackled two fires affecting 15 acres of the Forest of Bere and the New Forest yesterday. Later police warned walkers to keep away from a blazing forest near Betws-y-Coed in Snowdonia.

Pub's new life

The former Crown and Leek public house in Spitalfields, east London, is to become a building industry and carpentry training centre for local unemployed.

Bats home fire

A fire which destroyed the Old Iron Works, at Mells, Somerset, home of hundreds of rare greater horseshoe bats, may have started deliberately, police said yesterday.

Diver lost

The search for Mr Aidan Thompson, aged 53, from Bromley, Kent, who failed to surface after a dive off the Sussex coast has been called off.

Wealthy hire private jet to beat rush

By Our Air Correspondent

Overcrowded airports, flight delays and the prospect of battling for beach space have persuaded Britain's wealthy to fly in private jets to some of Europe's most exclusive and discreet hotel hideaways for luxury weekends.

Air Foyle, whose fleet of small aircraft transports freight and businessmen around Europe, is taking advantage of the demand by publishing a brochure of weekend breaks in some of Europe's finest retreats.

It is being circulated to 50,000 top people whose names found their way onto the company's computerized list

and is far removed from the usual package holiday literature.

Customers are taken from their home to an airport of their choice, stay as long as they want and return at their leisure. In all, 22 very exclusive - and very expensive - hotels and private chateaux around Europe have been persuaded to cut their prices to feature in the brochure. Prices start at £395 for two days and two nights.

Mr Chris Foyle, managing director of Air Foyle, is confident that the booming British economy and the increasing discomfort of flying on schedule or charter flights will push more and more

people towards hiring a private aircraft for their own use.

He offers a total of 35 resorts, mainly in France where he claims the food and the scenery are the best. The final price depends on the type of aircraft and the distance flown. A piston-engine light aircraft which takes 10 passengers on a 40-minute flight to the Château de Montreuil near Calais will cost £350 while two days at the exclusive Hotel Byblos near St Tropez, by jet, can cost £1,565 per person.

He has chosen accommodation near small airports so that his customers need not be bothered by the milling throng.

Flower show's 75th year

By Alan Toogood, Horticulture Correspondent

The style of 1913 returns to Chelsea

A part of the garden of maples, rhododendrons and azaleas, exhibited by Woodbridge's Cabin Nurseries of Woodbridge, Suffolk, at the first Chelsea Flower Show in 1913, will be replicated this year to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the show.

The show opens tomorrow in the grounds of the Royal Hospital and the anniversary will be celebrated by many exhibitors.

Several of the outside gardens also reflect styles of 1913, including a cottage garden by the garden designer, Mr Ryl Nowell, of Hadlow Down, East Sussex; a rock and water garden from Mr Douglas Knight, of Formby, Lancashire, which includes plants that were exhibited in the early years of Chelsea; and the Bradstone anniversary garden by Geoff and Faith Whitten of Canterbury, Kent, which reflects some of the gardening and social trends of that era.

The highlight of the show promises to be a tropical rain forest featuring orchids and

Testier fruit and vegetables, plants able to fight their own pests and geraniums and runner beans thriving as perennials in the cold north are likely to be commonplace in gardens in 50 years time.

According to *Gardening from Whitcher*, the Coesurers' Association monthly publication, scientists have succeeded in transferring genetic material for making a natural insecticide from the cowpea to tobacco plants.

The resulting plant killed

bromeliads, a co-operative exhibit staged in the marquee by three orchid growers - Burnham Cabin Nurseries, of Newton Abbot, Devon, McBeans Orchids, of Cuckfield, Sussex, and Wyld Court Orchids of Newbury, Berkshire, and the tropical-plant growers, Amore Exotics of Lovedean, Hampshire.

There will be heliconias from the Barbados Horti-

cultural Society; bromeliads from Trinidad and Tobago Horticultural Society, and flowering and foliage houseplants from Belgium.

The Kirstenbosch Botanic Garden, Southampton, is also celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary as its exhibits include indigenous flowers. There will also be an exhibit of traditional bonsai from China.

A feature of Chelsea in

recent years has been the increase in exhibits from local authorities. This year exhibits will include Stephenson's Rocket in carpet bedding plants by Torbay Council; a cottage garden from Wigan; tropical plants staged by the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea; woodland gardens from Southampton Council and the Royal Parks, London; and herbaceous and annual plants displayed by the city of Birmingham.

A golden-leaved birch tree named Golden Cloud, being introduced by Blooms of Bressingham, Norfolk, will make its debut at Chelsea. A specimen will be planted today by Nigel Hawthorne and Paul Eddington, the actors.

During her visit today, the Queen will plant a weeping silver line tree, named Chelsea Sentinel, donated by Hillier Nurseries, of Winchester, to replace the one destroyed by last October's hurricane.

Show supplement pages 11-14

Election challenge to nurses' leader

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Mr Trevor Clay, general secretary of the Royal College of Nursing, could be in for a rough ride from delegates at the college's annual congress in Brighton this week.

He faces a resolution calling for his post to be regularly elected. He expects to be challenged over his handling of the nursing strikes in February and the ballot on the college's no-strike clause.

A resolution submitted by the union's management association recommends that "appropriate constitutional amendments are made to enable periodic election of the general secretary of the RCN".

Traditionally the post has been advertised and the successful applicant appointed for life.

Mr Clay has held the post for the past six years. His predecessor, Dame Catherine Hall, was general secretary for 25 years.

The Royal College of Nursing and other professional bodies such as the British Medical Association were recently exempted from the Government's union legislation requiring the election of general secretaries.

Although Mr Clay and the college's council may get indirect credit for the nurses' generous pay award this year, some grass-roots members have made clear that they feel the council is getting increasingly centralist and is not listening to members.

Miss Wilma MacPherson, chairman of the management association, said that the resolution was a direct re-

sponse to concern about centralization.

Some union members said that Mr Clay failed to show solidarity with the other health service unions over the nursing strikes and have accused the union of "rigging" the college ballot which resulted in overwhelming support for the existing no-strike rule.

One delegate, Mr Tom Bolger, has collected a petition of the requisite 1,000 signatures needed to hold an extraordinary general meeting if members feel their views are not being taken on board.

Delegates will also vote again on TUC affiliation and whether the council should establish a political fund.

A resolution condemning the use of Youth Training Schemes as cheap labour or as a back-door entry route to nursing is also on the agenda.

The Government's review of the health service will be subjected to wide debate. City and Hackney branch has tabled a motion calling for opposition to any schemes that are perceived to threaten the health service.

Another motion calls on the council "to mobilize the membership in the event of this government making any proposal to privatize any part of the nursing service".

The Government will also come under attack over its poll tax and its implications on low salaried nursing staff. Most students, apart from nursing students, are getting the full rebate for the poll tax.

Bar seeks law on race discrimination

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Solicitors who discriminate against barristers when instructing them in a case should be guilty of an offence under the Race Relations Act, according to proposals by the Bar Council.

The proposals, which are to be put to the Government, mean that for the first time racial discrimination in the legal profession will incur the full rigour of the law. Presently, the only sanctions on lawyers and solicitors are the professional codes of conduct.

A meeting of the Bar Council on Saturday overwhelmingly agreed that it should be unlawful for a solicitor to discriminate against a barrister by refusing to instruct him on behalf of a client.

The council also agreed that racial discrimination by one barrister against another, where, for instance, a head of chambers might discriminate in refusing a tenancy or pupillage, should also be covered by the Act.

Mr Robert Johnson, QC, chairman of the Bar, said yesterday: "This is a good result. It shows the Bar to be thinking

about its position and willing to take steps to change practices that are wrong. No-one believes simply by changing the legislation that one can cure the problem, but at least we will have taken a step."

The meeting threw out a controversial proposal, which was strongly opposed by the Society of Black Lawyers and the Law Society, that solicitors would not be guilty of discrimination if they acted on the written instructions of the client.

This would have enabled clients in cases, such as those involving race relations, to insist on a black barrister, or vice versa.

Motorway repairs

Delays ahead on Spaghetti Junction

By Craig Seton

Motorists face huge delays on one of the most congested and notorious stretches of motorway in Europe when repair work starts today on a section of the M6 from Spaghetti Junction north of Birmingham.

The £2.25 m resurfacing is expected to take eight to 10 weeks and will reduce traffic to two lanes on both north and south carriageways during the day and one lane overnight with a 50 mph speed limit.

The work involves a four-mile stretch from junction 6, the main interchange for traffic leaving from the North, and junction 7 to the North-west at Great Barr.

The section is already regarded as a motorists' nightmare. It has been known to carry 140,000 vehicles in a day, double the number it was supposed to carry. Even in normal conditions with three lanes, traffic is frequently reduced to 20 mph.

Contingency plans have also been drawn up to bring in diversions if the congestion becomes too severe. The congestion is expected to be

particularly bad over next week's Bank holiday.

Mr Graham Pearson, of the Automobile Association, said yesterday: "We fear that many of the roads off the motorway will be jammed and strangled. There will be substantial, major hold-ups."

Works until next Monday:
London and South-east

M1 London: contraflow between jns 4 and 5 (Edgware/Harrow); entry and exit slips at jn 4 closed.

M1 Buckinghamshire: contraflow north of jn 14 (Newport Pagnell).

M25 Hertfordshire: lane closures between jns 24-25 (Pottery Bar/A10).

M11 Essex: contraflow between jns 6-7 (M25/Harlow); lane closures between jns 8 (Bishop's Cleeve) and jn 10 (Dunford).

M2 Kent: contraflow between jns 6-7 (near Faversham); westbound entry and exit slips at jn 6; maintenance work constabulary at jn 5 (Strookbury), with lane closures from 3.30am to 3.30pm.

M20 Kent: lane restrictions between jns 11-12 (Hythe/Cheriton).

M25 Surrey: inside lane closed in both directions at jn 6

(Godstone); lane closures from jns 10 to 6.30am between jns 11-13 (Chertsey/Staines).

M4 Berkshire: lane restrictions westbound between jns 13-14 (Newbury/Hungerford).

Midlands

M5 Hereford/Worcester: contraflow between jns 5-6 (Droitwich/Worcester) north; lane closures between jns 4-8 (Bromsgrove/M50).

M6 Warwickshire: southbound entry slip road from Salford Circus closed.

M42 W Midlands: lane closures between jns 5-6 (Solihull/A45).

M54 Shropshire: lane closures between jns 5-6 (Telford/A518).

North

M6 Cheshire: contraflow between jns 16-17 (Kidsgrove/Sandbach); slip and link road closures at jns 21a-22 (M62/Newton).

M6 Lancashire: lane closures between jns 26-27 (M58/Standish); contraflow between jns 28-31 (near Preston); M61 northbound closed between jns 9 and M6.

M62 Greater Manchester: works between jns 12-25 (M63/Brighton).

M63 Lancashire: lane restrictions between jns 21-22 (Millroy/Ridgeway).

M63 Greater Manchester: single line traffic between jns 3-6 restrictions for widening of Bar-

ton Bridge and construction of flyover at Portwood roundabout.

M65 Lancashire: construction of two roundabouts at jn 13 (A49/A62).

A1(M) S Yorkshire: contraflow lane road closures between the A635 at Marr and the A638 at Redhouse.

Wales and West

M4 Ayr: two lanes closed westbound between jns 18-19 (A49/Bristol).

M5 Gloucestershire: lane closures between jns 11-12 (Cheltenham/Gloucester).

M5 Somerset: lane closure, Mon to Fri only, between jns 21-23 (Weston-super-Mare/Bridgwater); lane closures southbound at jn 26 (Wellington).

M5 Devon: lane closures between jns 31 (A30) and the Exeter viaduct (not on Bank holiday).

Scotland

M8 Lathams: lane restrictions in 3 (A99); east-bound entry slip at jn 3 closed.

M8 Strathclyde: lane closures between jns 24-26 (A77/Redfrew) at weekends.

M74 Strathclyde: lane closures at jn 4 (Maryville interchange).

M88 Tayside: contraflow at Farnham Bridge.

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch

WHITEHALL BRIEF by David Walker

The temptation to seek fresh fields

Whitehall is not given to celebrating the anniversaries of popular songwriters, yet the tune being hummed in several Civil Service departments recently has been that old standard: "How you gonna keep 'em down on the farm, now that they've seen Paris?"

In this case, Paris is the pay, perks and opportunities of the private sector. The firm managers have started saying no to staff who have applied for periods of secondment with commercial companies on the defensive grounds that once they go on secondment, they have a habit of not coming back.

Even when, as usually happens, the secondment is paid only at Civil Service rates, the experience gives the official a taste of the prospects on the other side.

More significantly, it exposes to private sector management potential employees from the often high quality administrative group and specialist Civil Servants. Secondment gives each side a cheap and effective introduction to the other, and marriage often results.

Hard data to back up the wide impression that secondments are being refused is lacking. The official word from the Office of the Minister for the Civil Service is that everyone is still keen on secondments.

In 1986, the number of secondments overshot the formal target of 250. Last

year's figures are not due for about a week, but even if they show (as is likely) that the number of officials on secondment last year was much the same, they may still prove the point.

After all, this is a government which says the public sector has much to learn from the private; ministers harp on the need for Civil Servants to acquire the skills they say are manifest in private business. A big number of Civil Servants at principal and assistant secretary grades have been taking them at their word and applying to go outside for a year or two.

However, the published figures will show that the number of permitted secondments is stable, neither meeting the demand from Civil Servants nor the stated ambition of ministers.

Meanwhile, the market for those who claim to be able to unpack Whitehall for business has never been more buoyant. Walk along Victoria Street, London SW1, and you pass a host of consultants and liaison specialists who offer generic advice and business contacts in the Civil Service.

Not to be outdone, the Royal Institute of Public Administration is offering competitively-priced seminars aimed at medium and smaller-scale business, which are less likely to afford the SW1 rates.

To kick off what could become a

regular fixture, it arranged for the top Civil Servants in two departments to explain their roles to company chairmen and chief executives. Mr Geoffrey Holland, permanent secretary at the Department of Employment, and Mr Roger Dawe, director of the Manpower Services Commission, spoke at the first seminar last Thursday.

In about a fortnight, Sir Terry Heiser, permanent secretary at Department of Environment will head a team including Mr Derek Osborne and Mr John Delafons, deputy secretaries, to explain how the department works.

Mr William Plowden, director general of the institute, said the seminars were aimed at making Whitehall "a little more comprehensible to some of those who need to know".

If there is a paradox in the high volume of private sector-Whitehall transactions in the late 1980s, at the apogee of a government devoted to rolling back the influence of government on commercial affairs, it has passed the institute by.

The theme of its biannual jamboree, to be held at the University of Kent next September, is government and the private sector. It will comprise 25 sessions around a boundary whose permeability has begun to pose problems for departmental personnel managers.



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هاتف امه الاصل

Soviet factions rally forces for glasnost showdown

From Michael Binyon
Moscow

When Communists from all over the Soviet Union gather next month to decide the future of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's reform programme, their heated debates will be transformed by a policy that has frightened the conservatives, the KGB and thousands of bureaucrats in the furthest provinces: *glasnost*.

For the first time since Stalin came to power, a real struggle is expected to be fought in public between the reformers and the conservatives in the party, and *glasnost* will be the battleground on which the two sides will clash.

Many people in the Communist Party want to know where this policy, which has already transformed Kremlin thinking, is taking them. Will greater openness and more democracy destroy the party's monopoly of power? Is it incompatible with the structure of Soviet society, and should the brakes now be applied? Indeed, *glasnost*, which has daily broken old taboos and questioned long-held certainties, now getting out of hand and threatening the very ideology on which the Soviet state was built?

Indeed, a Soviet scientist yesterday made the astonishing proposal that power should be transferred from the party to freely elected soviets, the people's councils that were set up after the Revolution. His extraordinarily bold call was printed yesterday in the daily newspaper *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya*.

At the same time, a Soviet censor, whose existence has never been officially admitted, said on television here yesterday that he often banned books ranging from political works to fiction. He called it sad and unpleasant work, and said that the country was now working "to remove all restrictions".

What started as a campaign for a little more light on the murky workings of the secretive Soviet bureaucracy has become a blinding glare to which all aspects of the nation's politics, society and economics are exposed. *Glasnost* is no longer a slogan for the moment, at least, it is a disquieting fact of life.

The effect is almost like a revolution gathering pace as it unfolds. Each step seems more radical, each proposal more daring. What is possible now could not be said six months ago. What was said

then was unthinkable two years ago. *Glasnost* has long passed the stage of ensuring that air crashes are announced, press conferences held and bumbling bureaucrats called to account.

In throwing light on the dark spots of Soviet history, it is questioning crucial party decisions.

The current anti-Stalin campaign amounts to far more than the redressing of historic wrongs and the rehabilitation of the persecuted. It is almost an expiation, the coming to terms with a trauma that has left the country's mind and soul in a limbo of lingering terror.

In many ways, the flood of awful reminiscences is like the sudden German acknowledgement, after a generation of silence, of the horrors of Nazism. There is the same disbelief among a younger generation, the same failure to understand the circumstances and processes that could have led to such collective aberration. Among the old people who lived through it, there is the same resentment at having their lives judged, the anger and shame at being indicted, along with Stalin, as a guilty generation. The radicals — among them Mr Gorb-

achov himself — seem to want to go further, however. They are close to admitting that everything Stalin put in place must be dismantled as it has led the country into a dead end after 50 years.

Nory Mir, the influential literary monthly, recently suggested that not only the structures need changing but the entire mental furniture of the country. It is reminiscent of the old and bitter joke about Lenin, who is brought back to life, resumes his work in his office but then disappears, leaving behind only a letter saying: "Gone back to Zurich. We have to start all over again."

The confusion is palpable. No one seems to know the party line any more. *Glasnost* has revealed and stimulated a plurality of opinions — though not yet of directions — that few thought existed in a society so mentally regimented, so unused to real debate.

Even newspapers, still by definition official organs of the party and government, do not agree among themselves. Some, such as *Sovetskaya Rossiya*, which published the ominous manifesto of discontent by powerful conservatives, have become a bastion of those alarmed

by the headlong rush of events; others, such as *Moscow News* and *Ogonyok*, the daring weekly magazine, seem determined to extend the boundaries ever further.

The younger generation of editors are determined to continue digging into the country's embarrassing past. But they know that the nearer they get to the Brezhnev years, the more they antagonize those still in power.

The KGB, for one, is far from happy. The powerful cadre of conservatives is biding its time, however, noting down which outspoken writer said what and piling up evidence should things revert to the old ways.

Mr Lev Gushin, the deputy editor of *Ogonyok*, told me: "We don't want *glasnost* just for *glasnost*'s sake. It must be a prerequisite, the instrument for carrying out *perestroika*."

Stirring up controversy was a way of involving ordinary people in the political process. And the Soviet Union, he insisted, must now reverse the ingrained Russian tradition of handing down decisions by the leaders to the masses, creating — for the first time — a real

public opinion that expresses itself upwards to the leadership, and to which leaders were accountable.

"For that, real democracy is needed. People have got to feel free."

That trust, for the moment, barely exists. Apart from the *Ogonyok* enthusiasts, the intelligentsia — Mr Gorbachev's greatest supporters — the mass of ordinary Soviet citizens is sceptical.

It may all change, they say. Why stick out your neck now if you risk trouble later? *Glasnost* is seen more cynically as a way of the present leadership discrediting its predecessors — something that has also been part of Soviet tradition.

But even the enthusiasts admit that a way of thinking cannot be changed in a year — or even two or three. *Glasnost* has, if anything, increased the risks and raised the stakes for the Soviet leadership by raising expectations, unleashing forces that cannot always be controlled.

Pandora's box is open, and cannot easily be closed. But there are many people alarmed by the thoughts and opinions now buzzing around the country, reaching even into the far provinces.

Kremlin displays a firm hand with Caucasus party sackings

From Michael Binyon, Moscow

Moscow imposed the smack of firm government on the unruly peoples of Transcaucasia at the weekend with the extraordinary and ignominious public dismissal of the party secretaries in Armenia and Azerbaijan.

The move came as Mr Mikhail Gorbachev admitted that the Soviet Union faced problems in relations between its various ethnic groups, which he blamed on the legacy of Stalin and the stagnation of the Brezhnev era. He also accused the West of displaying a "morbid interest" in the disturbances in Armenia and Azerbaijan and of publishing speculation with anti-Soviet overtones in an effort to weaken the country's multi-racial union.

In an abrupt move announced on Saturday, Mr Karen Demirchyan, the Party Secretary of Armenia since 1974, and Mr Kyamran Bagirov, Party Secretary in neighbouring Azerbaijan since 1982, were both "relieved of their duties" and replaced by Mr Suren Arutyunyan, aged

49, a former Deputy Prime Minister of Armenia, and Mr Abdul Vezirov, a former Soviet Ambassador to Nepal and Pakistan, with experience in party administration.

The Tass announcement did not include any mention of transfer to other duties or retirement on pension, making it clear that both men had been unceremoniously sacked.

Their dismissal, coming after central committee meetings in each republic, results from massive demonstrations in Armenia and ethnic rioting in Azerbaijan, which led to the death of more than 30 people, according to disputed official figures, in late February during an anti-Armenian pogrom in the city of Sumgait.

Over the weekend fresh demonstrations broke out in Armenia against the sentencing of one of the Sumgait rioters to 15 years in a labour camp.

The protesters said the sentence was too lenient for the murder of an elderly Armenian. There were also

demonstrations in Azerbaijan at the trials now under way of at least 80 rioters.

Moscow has been deeply embarrassed by the unrest, and Mr Gorbachev's conservative opponents have already blamed his *glasnost* policy for the rising tide of ethnic nationalism.

On the eve of the vital plenum in Moscow to prepare for the party conference next month, and with only a week before discussion of human rights at the Soviet-American summit, Mr Gorbachev clearly felt the need for decisive action.

The engineering of the sackings by Moscow was made clear by the Tass statements that Politburo members had attended the two republics' party meetings.

Mr Gorbachev has been waiting for an opportunity to dismiss Mr Demirchyan, who has been sharply criticized in the Soviet press for Armenia's poor economy and for failing to combat corruption. He was said to have countermanded agitation for the return

of the Armenian-populated Azerbaijani enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia in an attempt to divert attention from his republic's economic difficulties.

Mr Bagirov has also been sharply criticized in recent weeks, with papers saying the Azerbaijani leadership bore responsibility for the Sumgait riots.

Asked in an interview with *The Washington Post* about the disturbances, Mr Gorbachev said past "violations" of the principles of relations between ethnic groups had led to problems in the economy, social policy, spiritual life and human relations.

But he insisted that a radical renewal of society and a spirit of internationalism would help to overcome these problems.

The abrupt dismissals send a clear warning to the party leadership in both republics to bring the mounting ethnic tensions under control and to take radical political steps to deal with the grievances.

Kabul garlands for departing troops



An Afghan presenting garlands to Soviet troops prior to their departure for the border, during yet another farewell military parade in Kabul, as the troop withdrawals which began last week are stepped up in accordance with the Geneva accord.

Goodbye to last of the small spenders

From Christopher Walker, Kabul

Hatred for the Soviet Union among ordinary citizens of Kabul is so widespread that even the enterprising traders in the famous Chicken Street market — the only one in the city deemed safe enough for Moscow's troops — were over the weekend celebrating the imminent departure of the soldiers who, for more than eight years, have provided the bulk of their custom.

A mustachioed shop owner said: "The trouble is that they never have any real money to spend. It is pathetic to watch them shopping. They are more anxious to find some razor blades, soap or an electric mixer to take home than a carpet or an antique. I often wondered what sort of country they lived in. It would seem they have nothing in their shops at all."

He added with a broad grin: "When they arrived here with their tanks and guns, we soon realized that, for all our problems, we still have a better country than they do. In fact, I even felt sorry for them, especially the younger ones who would come buying stockings for their girlfriends because they told us they could never find them at home."

For some years now, Soviet units have been forbidden to shop in the winding alleys of Kabul's old bazaar because of the dangers of being attacked.

A European envoy explained: "After a number of stabbings, the Russians realized that the only way their

men were going to come out of there was feet first, so they forbade them to go in."

Instead, the Soviet Army and the legion of military and civilian advisers now regularly descend on Chicken Street, especially on Saturdays. As a result, the area has become a key target for rebel car bombs and the British Embassy has warned people to keep away at the weekend, when the Soviet soldiers are out in force.

Last Saturday, to mark the exit of the first Soviet troops, a number of the shopkeepers — Islamabad (Renter) — Mr Mohammad Khan Juncio, the Pakistan Prime Minister, yesterday denied Soviet and Afghan charges that Pakistan had violated the UN-mediated accord on Afghanistan, and was supplying the Mujahidin with arms. He said: "We respect the Geneva accords... and will take the steps necessary to implement them."

were pointedly offering 10 per cent discounts to any foreign shoppers who were not Russians. This did not deter the hundreds of Soviet customers who were busy buying under heavily-armed guard, with soldiers cradling sub-machine guns placed strategically outside the most favoured stores.

These shops were easily distinguishable, as names in amateurish Cyrillic lettering had been added to the incongruous sight of an oriental doorway over which was the

description "Volodya's Store" or "Misha's Shop".

Despite the artwork, the welcome inside inevitably became warmer once the owner had established that he was not dealing with a Russian.

Another storekeeper told me: "The most they seem willing to pay for a piece of jewellery is about 300 afghanis (£3). It was hardly worth the trouble of selling to them. One of the few things they are willing to pay a little more for is hashish."

Western military experts here confirm that the Soviet Army has been facing a mounting drugs problem, but say that, unlike the Americans in Vietnam, it has so far been restricted to the so-called "soft drugs", such as hashish, and does not appear to have had any marked effect on combat performance.

One source said: "Discipline among the Soviet troops has remained relatively high. We have no evidence that drugs have been used while soldiers have been in combat operations. But, at the same time, there is no doubt that the open availability of cheap hashish here has been causing its own addiction problems."

The long Soviet presence has had no effect in reducing the naked capitalistic spirit which thrives in Chicken Street and its immediate environs, where an infinitely wider selection of goods is available than has ever been seen in Moscow during 70 years of

communist rule. What is not immediately available can usually be procured in a wait no longer than it takes to drink a cup of scalding tea.

The traders, who nimbly adapted their wares from the shaggy Afghan coats and other trappings of the flower-power era — when their main customers were Western hippies on the Asian drug trail — have also responded to the continuing war with some unique souvenirs, notably traditional-style Afghan carpets in which the woven motif is now Soviet helicopter gunships or tanks.

As the gunships are usually attacking mosques and Moscow's intervention is painted in an unflattering light, these carpets, highly favoured by visiting journalists, diplomats and foreign aid workers who are now Chicken Street's only other foreign clientele, contain a deliberate political message which has not been lost on the throng of Soviet shoppers.

Refugee cost: The United Nations estimates it will cost up to \$400 million (£215 million) to resettle the refugees expected to return to Afghanistan. Mr Muhammad Hassan Sharq, the Deputy Prime Minister, said yesterday (AFP reports).

The money, expected to come in the form of foreign government aid and from international agencies, would be used to transport them from camps in Pakistan and feed and shelter them.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Grenade attacks at Soweto rally

Johannesburg (Renter) — Attackers lobbed hand grenades at blacks attending a political rally in Soweto yesterday, killing two people and wounding more than 30, police and witnesses said. The attack, one of a series of violent incidents at the weekend, was aimed at a conservative Soweto political organization called Sifiso, which is opposed by black militants.

A white farmer, aged 70, was burnt to death near Johannesburg when blacks stoned his house and set it on fire. Meanwhile police reported that five blacks — two women and three men — were shot and stabbed to death in townships in Natal at the weekend in what appeared to be a resurgence of feuding between supporters of the radical United Democratic Front and the conservative Inkatha organization of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Zulu leader.

China floods kill 72

Peking (Renter) — Heavy rains brought widespread flooding to south-east China, killing 72 people and injuring more than 200, Chinese officials said yesterday.

Flash floods damaged more than 900 homes, swept away 400 bridges and cut roads in five northern provinces in Fujian province, officials said in the provincial capital, Fuzhou. "It happened so fast many people just did not have enough time to get out of the way," said one. "We have already recovered 72 bodies." Officials said the Army and teams of civilians were strengthening dykes and moving residents in flooded areas to higher ground. The New China News Agency said that the heaviest rains flooded Jiangyang, Chongang and Zhenghe counties.

SDI 'at crossroads'

The American Strategic Defence Initiative is "at a difficult crossroads", US Air Force General Robert Herres, vice-chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in an interview with *The Times* (Michael Evans writes).

General Herres and the other joint chiefs last summer drew up an operational requirement for the first phase of Star Wars, as it is popularly known. In the interview he said it would be difficult to meet the joint chiefs' requirement unless there was a space-based weapon element.

The general's comments came at a time when Congress is divided over how research into a system should develop. *Spectrum*, page 15

Senate backs treaty

Washington — In a decisive display of support for the INF Treaty, the Senate voted overwhelmingly against a string of "killer" amendments from conservative opponents of the accord, improving the chances of the agreement being ratified before the Moscow summit (Christopher Thomas writes). But Mr Robert Byrd, the Democratic leader, said prospects were dimming "daily and hourly" because of delaying tactics. The Senate adjourned on Friday night with strong indications from conservatives that they have a battery of tactics in reserve.

Deadlock on Noriega

Washington — President Reagan met senior advisers over the weekend to reassess tactics to force General Manuel Noriega, the Panamanian dictator, out of office (Christopher Thomas writes). Negotiations with the military strongman are now in abeyance after a month of fruitless talks. A senior State Department official, who has been bargaining with General Noriega's aides, returned to Washington on Friday with the outlines of a possible deal. There is a keen sense, however, that the US has been completely outsmarted by the general, who remains securely in charge.

Koalas under threat

Sydney — Scientists and research experts yesterday launched a £2 million appeal in Australia to save the koala from extinction (Christopher Morris writes). The Australian Koala Foundation warned that there are only between 200,000 and 400,000 koalas left, half of them infected with *Chlamydia psittaci*, which causes blindness, lung, kidney and bladder disease leading to infertility and death. Dr Steve Brown, the foundation's secretary, said the koala could become an endangered species within two years because of apathy and ignorance.

Gorbachov says he is no messiah

From Michael Binyon, Moscow

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, has pledged that he will not back down in the face of opposition to *perestroika*, but conceded that there are difficulties in pushing it through.

In a surprising religious allusion, he said: "Only Jesus Christ knew all the answers to all the questions and could feed 20,000 Jews with five loaves of bread. We do not possess such miraculous power and have no ready-made answers."

Mr Gorbachov insisted that *perestroika* had become a "national cause" for his countrymen. In an interview, he said that the main aim of the Communist Party conference next month would be to make *perestroika* irreversible.

The policy-making Central Committee of the party began a full meeting today to prepare for the vital conference on reform.

He told Mrs Katharine Graham, the owner of *The Washington Post*, and other staff from that newspaper and *Newsweek*, that Soviet citizens were showing "tremendous interest" in politics and social affairs — something many generations, including his own, could not remember — and were eagerly debating what was going on.

"It's not easy to steer the ship in this turbulent sea," he

said. "But we have the compass and the crew and our ship is strong enough."

He said that, although the difficulties had multiplied — a clear allusion to the conservative opposition that might manifest itself in today's plenum — he was more confident now than before that the country had chosen the right course.

He said the Soviet Union would not impose its reforms on Eastern Europe, and he emphasized that each country there was free to go its own way and choose how to improve its society.

The Soviet Union would be able to avoid the crisis caused in Poland by price rises by thinking carefully of how to compensate people for losses and by keeping firm, centralized control. He hoped the Polish example would stop the pressure for "reckless steps" to accelerate *perestroika*.

Mr Gorbachov brushed off questions about a split over the reforms with Mr Yegor Ligachov, the senior conservative in the Politburo, saying all members of the leadership were "deeply committed" to the reforms.

Mr Gorbachov outlined a proposal he will put to President Reagan at their Moscow summit, for a joint mission to Mars. He said joint space research could be a worthy area of co-operation.

New and old faces of power in Hungary

Grosz takes up reins

From Richard Bassett
Budapest

Mr Karoly Grosz, Hungary's gimlet-eyed and ambitious Prime Minister, had made it widely known months before last night's announcement that he expected to step into Mr Janos Kadar's shoes.

In an unprecedented example of open political sniping, he told the official Hungarian press last month that those whose abilities were impaired by "biological factors" should make way for new blood.

In his well-orchestrated publicity campaign both at home and abroad — he saw eight British correspondents and two West German magazine editors within one week recently — Mr Grosz easily betrayed his origins as a journalist. Before entering politics, he was tipped to have a career as editor of one of the party's main papers. He appeared in tune with the Gorbachov school of press manipulation in Moscow.

He is without doubt the



without parallel in Eastern Europe, there are distortions which Mr Grosz knows he must iron out.

Hungary's debts are the highest in the Warsaw Pact. Notwithstanding the introduction of PAYE tax this year, the gap is widening between those who are well off and those who must moonlight to make ends meet. Inflation and prices are rising and, while parts of Budapest appear more well-heeled than Vienna, there are still parts of the country frozen in poverty.

Fortunately for Mr Grosz, the opposition is very weak. But if — as he has already strongly hinted — market forces result in over-subsidized and overmanned concerns going to the wall, this may well change.

Mr Grosz, for all his thrusting confidence, is not much liked either by his party or by the broad mass of the Hungarians. His somewhat severe manner is unlikely to arouse the affection which surprisingly many feel for Mr Kadar.

Kadar's mixed legacy

From Richard Bassett
Budapest

Mr Janos Kadar, who will be 76 next month, is the most respected of the present ageing old guard of East European political operators.

Never hated as much as his contemporary Mr Gustav Husak, who stepped down in neighbouring Czechoslovakia last Christmas; never as reviled as the Romanian leader, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, or his counterpart in East Germany, Herr Erich Honecker, Mr Kadar built a successful career spanning 30 years on a foundation of unyielding flexibility, formidable endurance and, for one who was trained in Stalin's school, surprising open-mindedness.

Coming to power in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956, he found no difficulty nevertheless in overcoming any personal scruples in ruthlessly dealing with his political opponents. Barely a decade later, however, he was supporting economic reforms



vate sector of any significance. Other reforms swiftly followed. Mr Kadar's Hungary became the most entrepreneurial, for those who were able to exploit its potential, the most wealthy country in the Eastern bloc.

Mr Kadar has aged well but his increasing remoteness — it was widely assumed that he spent half his time in the warmer months away from political affairs resting on Lake Balaton — prevented him rallying much support as younger politicians sought to take advantage of his age to carve out their careers.

He leaves the centre of the stage still revered by the majority of his people as the grand old man of Hungarian politics.

He will be remembered as the man who presided over a remarkable event, Hungary's transition from a demoralized, impoverished nation to a country which once again has become an economic powerhouse for Eastern Europe.

US expert says Waldheim is being shielded by CIA

By Robert Fisk

The American professor who first disclosed Dr Kurt Waldheim's wartime role as a Wehrmacht intelligence officer in the Balkans now claims that the Austrian President was a "US intelligence asset" after the Second World War and that the Central Intelligence Agency deliberately sanitized his wartime record in order to protect him.

Dr Robert Herzstein, who is professor of history at the University of South Carolina — and who carried out his original research for the World Jewish Congress — says he is seeking a change in American law that would allow him to read "operation files" on Dr Waldheim in the archives of the CIA.

Last year the United States placed Dr Waldheim on its "watch list" of aliens prohibited from entering the country after the disclosures that his wartime unit had participated in war crimes.

"We apparently have two governments in the United States," Dr Herzstein said yesterday. "One of them puts Waldheim on the Watch List for aiding enemies of the US war by indulging in persecutions based on race; the other used him and thus protects him."

Dr Herzstein believes that Dr Waldheim's wartime knowledge of the Soviet Army and of Tito's partisans in Yugoslavia — where he served as a German army intelligence officer — made him, like many hundreds of his army colleagues, vitally important to Western intelligence services in 1945 when Washington and London both realized that they might soon be at war with the Russians. "I am not saying that Waldheim was an agent — but I think he was an asset, an SI (source of intelligence) as they say in the army,"

Dr Herzstein said. "That's as far as I can go at the present time. Waldheim was a good catch for the US."

Dr Herzstein, who is the author of a recent biography of the Austrian President, has also revealed correspondence between himself and officials of the CIA whom he sought information about Dr Waldheim. This includes a letter from Mr Lee Strickland, the CIA's "Information and Privacy Co-ordinator" who told Dr Herzstein in a letter last year that the CIA was "unable to assist" him in his research on Dr Waldheim, adding that "You should be aware of the provisions of the CIA Information Act, 50 USC 431, under which operational files of the CIA have been exempted from the Freedom of Information Act..."

The same letter goes on to define "operational files" as:

"1) Files of the Directorate of Operations which document the conduct of foreign intelligence or counter-intelligence operations or intelligence or security liaison arrangements or information exchanges with foreign governments or their intelligence or security services;

2) Files of the Directorate for Science and Technology which document the means by which foreign intelligence or counter-intelligence is collected through scientific and technical systems; and

3) Files of the Office of Security which document investigations conducted to determine the suitability of potential foreign intelligence or counter-intelligence sources."

Dr Herzstein also asked the CIA to identify the "open source materials" — newspapers, books and public information — which it used to research Dr

Waldheim's biographical details for the US congressman, Mr Stephen Solarz in 1980. In its public response to Mr Solarz's inquiry, the CIA made no mention of Dr Waldheim's career as an intelligence officer in the Balkans, where his unit participated in war crimes. Mr David Gries, the CIA's Director of Congressional Affairs, replied to Dr Herzstein, saying that "unfortunately, we are not able to identify open source materials the researcher may have used to prepare his 1980 response".

When *The Times* asked a CIA spokeswoman at Langley, Virginia, if Dr Waldheim was included in the agency's operational files, she replied: "We are not saying he is or is not in the files. What we are saying is that we will not look in the operational files for him because they are exempt from public research under the CIA Information Act."

"Waldheim's importance as an American asset grew as his post-war career continued," Dr Herzstein said. "The CIA covered up his past as long as they could. Waldheim, you have to remember, held a very sensitive post when he was in the UN, not just Secretary-General but Chairman of the UN Committee on Outer Space which dealt with the exchange of data concerning international co-operation in the exploration of space."

Dr Herzstein said he believed an appeal under the Freedom of Information Act would probably fail and it would require the passage of a Bill in Congress for him to get access to the CIA files.

Such a Bill, Dr Herzstein said, would deny to any agency the right to refuse access to any document on an individual on the "watch list" for wartime activities.

Mitterrand's popularity climbs



President Mitterrand descending from Solitude rock in eastern France yesterday. He had made a promise, while a German POW, that if freed he would make an ascent annually.

From Susan MacDonald

Paris In brilliant sunshine and daffodil yellow, President Mitterrand yesterday made his annual Pentecost pilgrimage to the top of Solitude rock in eastern France.

The custom dates back to a promise made by him, while a German prisoner during the Second World War, that if freed he would make the climb annually. Each year it has become more of a media event. Yesterday's ascent, in shirt-sleeves and with walking stick, followed his official inauguration on Saturday at the Elysee Palace for his second seven-year presidential term.

The public pomp of 1981 was replaced by a more simple, elegant ceremony in which M. Mitterrand reaffirmed his political duty to create an opening towards the centre-right after the general elections in two weeks.

"This month of May has not seen the good win a victory over the bad — nor vice versa," he stated.

According to an opinion poll published yesterday in *Le Journal du Dimanche*, 54 per cent of those questioned declared themselves satisfied with M. Mitterrand as President and 53 per cent with M. Michel Rocard as Prime Minister. This high popularity rating is the same as that accorded to M. Mitterrand and M. Pierre Mauroy after the Socialist victory in 1981.

New Caledonia row

Minister will sue over siege report

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

M. Bernard Pons, the right-wing former Minister for Overseas Territories, intends to sue *Le Monde* for publishing a military report criticising the use of force rather than dialogue in the unrest in New Caledonia earlier this month.

A military attack, launched against indigenous Kanak separatists who were holding 22 gendarmes and one magistrate hostage in a cave on Ouvéa Island, resulted in the death of 19 separatists and two of the assault force, with another two seriously injured.

Saturday's *Le Monde* gave wide coverage to a report sent by the head of the gendarmes' special intervention squad, Commandant — Philippe Legorjus, to the Director of the Gendarmerie Nationale. In it, he accuses M. Pons and General Jacques Vidal, head of the armed forces in New Caledonia, of seeking a military solution to the hostage crisis at whatever cost, and of only deciding against using napalm and 20 mm cannons because of the difficulty in pinpointing the separatists' hide-out cave.

Following the *Le Monde* article, M. Michel Rocard, the newly-appointed Socialist Prime Minister, said the Government was determined to learn the truth about the operation.

He emphasized that final responsibility for the military assault rested with the then Prime Minister, M. Jacques Chirac.

In the report, Commandant Legorjus first described how, in trying to secure the release of gendarme hostages, he was himself taken hostage.

Handcuffed inside the cave with the others, he managed to gain the confidence of the Kanak leader, Alphonse Diaou, who allowed him his freedom to negotiate.

Commandant Legorjus's efforts to find a mediator acceptable to both sides were blocked, according to the report, by M. Pons' insistence on a military solution for political reasons. Commandant Legorjus's argument that political considerations should give way to humanitarian ones was overruled, according to the report.

An eight-hour assault on the cave took place on May 5, three days before the final presidential election run-off between M. Chirac and President Mitterrand.

Although Commandant Legorjus makes no mention of how the Kanak separatists met their deaths, *Le Monde* reports that new testimony on the deaths of three of them, including Alphonse Diaou, corroborates that of moderate Kanaks who stated they were shot by the armed forces after surrendering.

The commission appointed by M. Rocard to set up dialogue between the Kanaks and settlers who wish to remain French, has arrived in New Caledonia. They have made first contacts in an effort to defuse the tensions which has mounted dangerously on both sides.

● SYDNEY: Forty alleged ringleaders arrested after the violence in the strife-torn South Pacific island of Vanuatu are to appear in court today charged with rioting, unlawful assembly and damaging property (Christopher Morris writes).

The capital, Port Vila, was last night tense but calm as two Australian warships with 400 troops on board stood by to evacuate more than 1,000 Australian tourists and residents in the event of renewed rioting.

The two ships, HMAS Stawart and HMAS Jervis Bay were put on alert after Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, said that his country would "not stand idly by" should there be any attempt to overthrow the Government of Father Walter Lini by Mr Barak Sopu, Vanuatu's Immigration Minister.

● RANSOM paid: The family of Señor Emiliano Revilla, kidnapped by ETA, the Basque separatist movement, in February, has paid a further ransom of £910,000 after £3.3 million was handed over earlier this month.

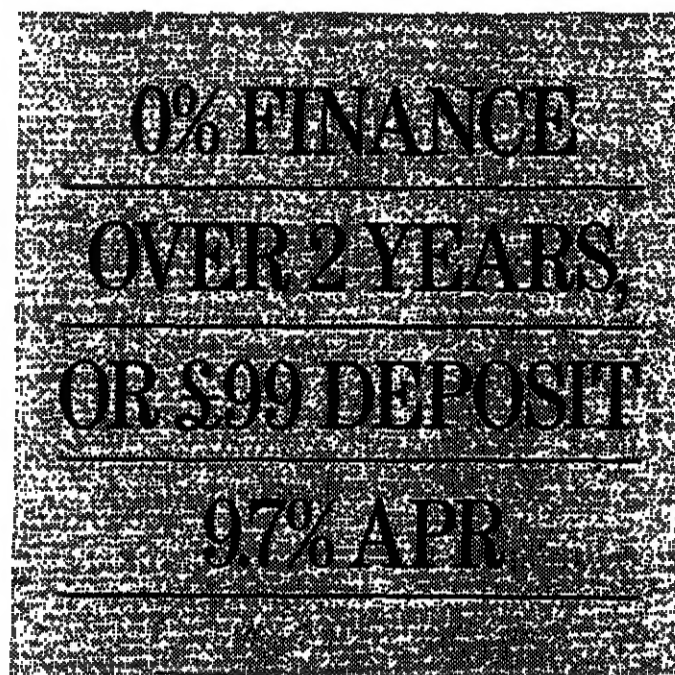
● UN skirmish: Police in northern Cyprus arrested two men after two Austrian UN soldiers were shot.

● Soviet strike: A strike by public transport workers in the Lithuanian port of Klaipeda forced the authorities to abandon pay cuts.

● Blocked out: One of Hong Kong's oldest landmarks, the 86-year-old Ohel-Leah Synagogue, is to be demolished and replaced by two high-rise blocks of flats.

● Judge killed: A federal judge, Mr Richard Darroca, aged 57, was shot dead at his home by a man who then killed himself.

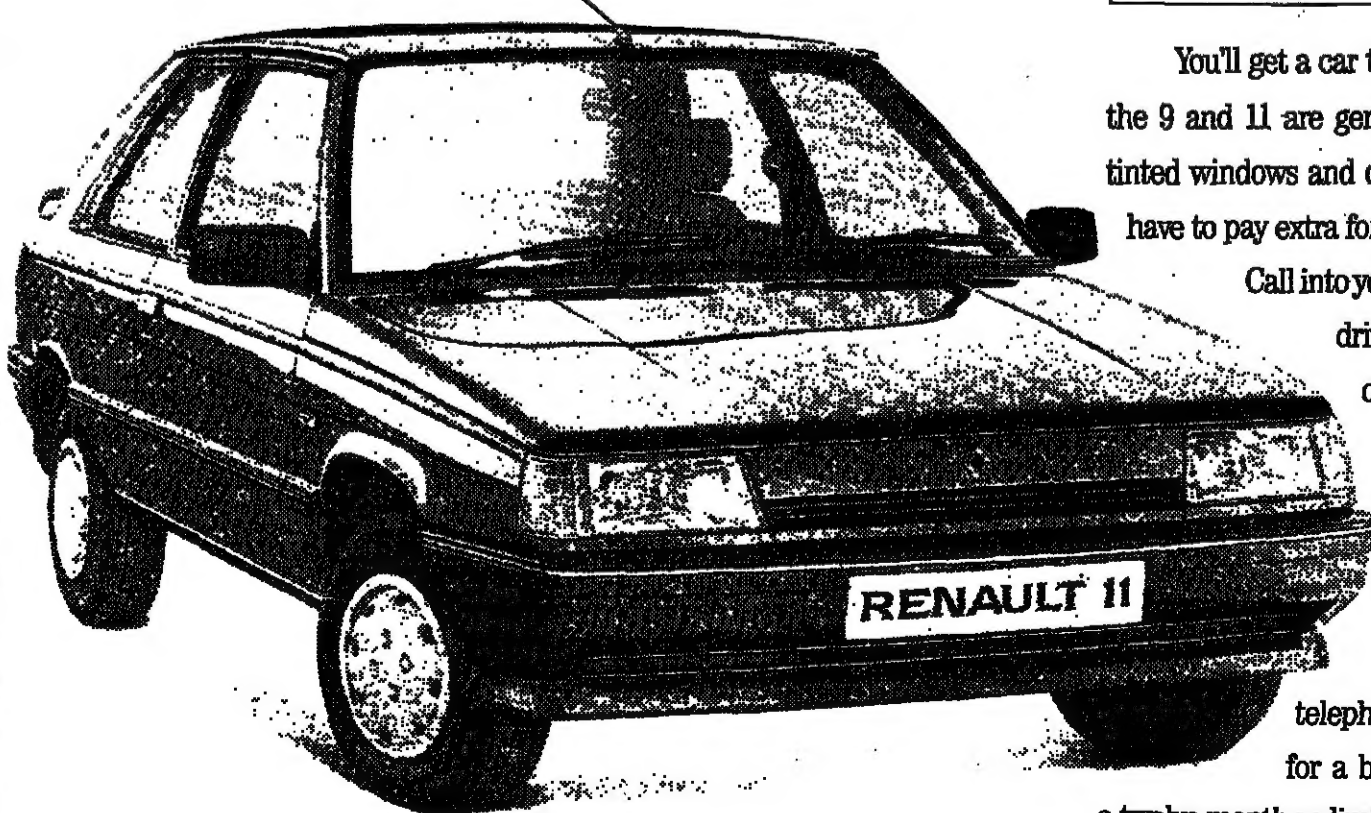
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Sikh extremists kill 40 more in Punjab

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

More than 40 people died at the weekend in continuing Sikh extremist violence after the successful government siege of the Golden Temple of Amritsar, the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion.

The temple began to return to normal yesterday with the resumption of the *marjada* — the religious observations — but a disagreement is developing between the Government and the temple management committee over the steps to be taken to prevent a renewed build-up of weapons and extremists within the holy precincts.

Steps are also being taken by the Government to improve security in the villages.

In Ludhiana, an industrial town in the heart of Punjab, a bomb exploded at the railway station, killing at least four people and injuring 20 more. The toll would have been higher in the normally crowded second-class ticket hall, but one of the country's most popular soap opera's was showing and many people were crowded around the nearest television set. A general strike has been called for today in the state's largely Hindu city.

Another nine people died yesterday in shooting incidents around the state. They followed a series of shootings of migrant labourers — mainly from Bihar, on whom many Punjab farmers depend for field labour. Nine Biharis died on Saturday as they were

sleeping in a camp in a village in Amritsar district.

A mass migration of Bihari labour has begun from the work camps of the Sutlej-Yamuna link-canal in the east of the state. Nearly 5,500 of the 6,000 migrants working on the canal have left following the murder of 30 of workers last week.

Work on the canal, which is vital for the drought-parched fields of neighbouring Haryana state, is now virtually at a standstill.

The killing began when a number of buses left Pathankot bus station in the neighbouring state of Himachal Pradesh. Fire bombs, powerful enough to melt the aluminium floors of the buses, exploded and, with three bombs carried on bicycles, killed seven and injured 50 civilians.

Police issued warnings in Delhi of a possible bomb campaign there by Sikhs.

In Amritsar early yesterday the chanting of devotees marked the resumption of the holy rites at the temple. The Sikh bible, Gurm Granth Sahib, was carried in a golden palanquin back to its daily resting place in the holy of holies in the centre of the Sacred Pool, and for the first time for 12 days the words of the guru were heard through the loudspeakers.

The authorities had to release from jail the temple priest, Mr Mohan Singh, to officiate at the ceremony. He

told reporters yesterday that he had been assured by the Government that the rest of the high priests would be released shortly.

Mr Siddarth Shankar Ray, the governor of Punjab, yesterday continued the pressure on the principal temple management committee to in future prevent the use of the complex by extremists.

Mr Ray asked the committee to pull down the rooms on the walkway surrounding the holy pool, to co-operate with the Government in checking people entering the temple and to allow police on to the municipal road that divides the complex.

The Government is also proposing to amend other legislation to help deal with the Punjab situation, in particular to alter the Arms Act to provide deterrent punishment for those carrying automatic weapons.

The Government is also studying a proposal to pull down all buildings adjoining the complex to provide a 50-yard free-fire zone.

Mr K. P. S. Gill, the Punjab police chief, announced that extra paramilitary police would be deployed in other districts. He said at least one detachment of the Assam Rifles would be sent in. The Assam Rifles normally operate in the far north-east of the country, and their presence here is an indication of how far stretched the paramilitary forces are at present.



A Sikh policeman inspecting the wreckage of a bus after it was bombed in Pathankot on the Punjab border. Seven people died and 50 were injured by weekend explosions in the town.

Peru's Maoist rebels emerge from shadows

From Michael Smith, Lima

Peru's elite anti-terrorist police sit down to do their required reading of *El Diario*, a 16-page tabloid which contains the latest news from the subversive trenches.

The newspaper is an open apologist of the actions, tactics and strategies of Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path), the Maoist guerrilla group which has been engaged in a bloody war for eight years.

Shining Path's venture into advocacy journalism is only one example of a new political approach to exploit a democratic representative system. The 1979 Constitution held that no one can be convicted for his political beliefs and the courts have consistently upheld that principle.

The publisher, Señor Luis Arce, denies that *El Diario* is an official mouthpiece for the guerrillas but admits that "the political line of the paper invites a connection with the Communist Party of Peru."

"Class struggle has intensified with the people's war and the newspaper reflects that change."

The Lima daily claims a print run of about 35,000 copies, but independent sources put the actual figure at about 10,000 copies, except when there are special issues reproducing Shining Path documents.

The paper, staffed by 70 people, works out of an old fish cannery without phone or telex lines and lacks equipment and printing press facilities.

El Diario started back in 1975 as a news magazine, called *Marka* and brought out by left-wing intellectuals. Following closures, deportation of its staff and other harassment from the military Government, *Marka* established itself as the standard-bearer of the growing Maoist left. In 1980, it became a daily news-

ever before, including publishing documents of its first party Congress which allegedly took place some time early this year.

In late 1987, the paper published a full-page advertisement about the "People's Guerrilla Army". Señor Arce explains that this was really a communiqué which the staff decided to reproduce as an advertisement for its "news value". Until *El Diario*'s radicalization, Shining Path was known for its hermetic approach, issuing only a handful of documents mainly for internal consumption and

6 Cadres are coming out into the open to seek recruits among youth frustrated by lack of progress

including contact with the news media.

The Government of President García has frequently contemplated the possibility of shutting down the paper, but is concerned that this might dent its already tarnished international image. In addition, the move might be interpreted as an acknowledgment that Shining Path is making political inroads and has to be met by more repressive methods.

The only effective restraint placed on the paper is that it has a quota on newspaper which is imposed by a government agency.

When the paper's supply is used up, it frequently must buy preprint on the black market. But all other publications face the same limitations.

Some malicious critics of government policy claim that one of the reasons that the paper has not been shut down is that it is probably the police's best source of information about Shining Path's current strategy and thinking.

During the past six months, Shining Path has begun to emerge from underground, broadening the fronts in which it tries to spread its gospel. Previously, it had shunned more legitimate political activity within trade unions and shantytown organizations because these activities distracted energy from the armed struggle.

These areas have also traditionally been the stronghold of mainstream Marxist parties which form part of the United Left coalition, one of the main targets of scathing attacks in *El Diario*.

Now Shining Path cadres are coming out into the open to challenge the "revisionist", "opportunistic" Marxists and to seek out new recruits among the young, who are frustrated by the lack of progress under liberal democracy, scarce job opportunities, and racial prejudice.

6 The class struggle has intensified with the people's war and press coverage reflects the change

paper, reaching a maximum readership of more than 100,000.

However, mismanagement, political meddling from left-wing parties, bitter feuding among its staff and crippled financing led to a decline. The mainstream Marxist organizations abandoned the paper as a lost cause and the pieces were picked up by fringe groups.

By late 1986, the paper began its drift towards Shining Path's radical stand, assuming the rhetoric which has become characteristic of the group's black-and-white vision of armed revolution against class enemies. The paper has permitted Shining Path to spell out its programme and strategy more explicitly than

Ethiopian conflicts

Red Cross warned to hand over food

From Andrew Bockels, Nairobi

As the Ethiopian Army launched its long awaited counter-offensive against rebels in Eritrea, the Government gave the Red Cross 15 days to free tens of relief food the agency lacked in stores in the war-torn northern provinces after relief workers were ordered out of the region last month.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in a letter to the International Committee of the Red Cross delegation in Addis Ababa that relief food stores in "unjustifiably sustaining damage as a result of the indifference, deliberately and consciously, pursued by the (Red Cross)".

When the Government insisted that the International Committee of the Red Cross withdraw its workers in the drought-stricken Tigré and Eritrea provinces, the agency locked up its supplies and hurried and left.

The Ethiopian Red Cross says it has tried in vain to get the Geneva-based international agency to hand over the tens of thousands of tonnes of supplies.

The International Red Cross, which is prepared to take supplies across army lines, refuses to allow its food to be distributed without the supervision of its own personnel and has appealed to be allowed to supply rebel-controlled areas.

Many believe they were told to leave so the Government could institute a scorched-earth policy against the rebels and the northern population.

The Eritrean People's Liberation Front claims that government troops massacred 400 civilians at Sheba on May 12 and burnt 2,000 homes. There has been no independent confirmation.

The Soviet-backed government forces have been building up their strength since March, after being mauled by successful offensives by the Eritrean rebels and the Tigré People's Liberation Front in the two northern provinces.

The guerrilla offensives had left the Government in control of little more than the provincial capitals of Asmara and Mekele, the ports of Massawa and Assab, and the strategic town of Keren.

The government counter-offensive, reported by the Ethiopian News Agency, is understood to have started from Keren.

This is a natural strategic point for government attacks on Afshet — which the Eritrean rebels captured in March — and Mekele, their main stronghold.

The rebels claimed to have wiped out three Ethiopian divisions in the Afshet attack.

However, the rebel movements have not yet confirmed that a big government counter-offensive has started.

Although the Ethiopian Army is believed to have about 150,000 men in the north, many are poorly trained recruits, apparently including boys of 14 and 15, and morale is believed to be low.

The Eritrean rebel force, with about 20,000 men, and the Tigré rebels, numbering about 10,000, have been fighting for 20 and 14 years respectively, and have recently captured large quantities of equipment.

That, and the apparent Soviet reluctance to increase its support to the Government, means that the success of any counter-offensive is far from guaranteed. The Government's concern may be gauged by its imposition last week of a war tax of one month's salary on every adult.



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BUFA Medical Centres

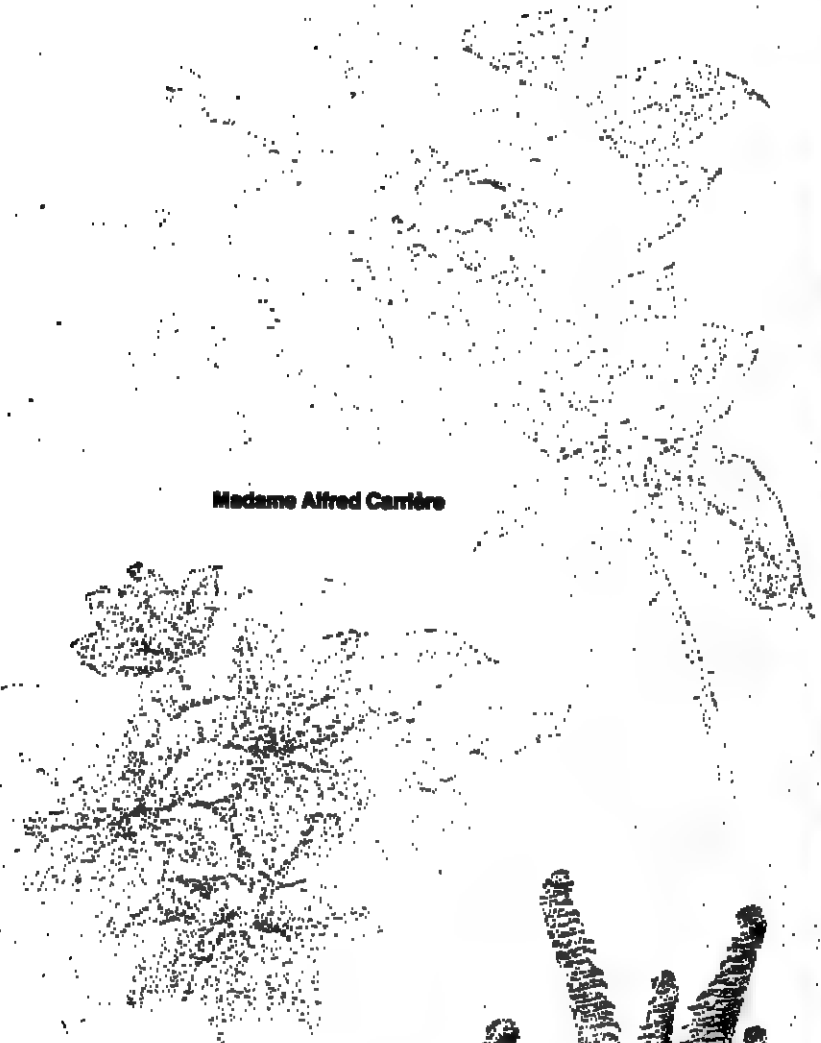
Britain feels better for it

Show stoppers

With so much to see at Chelsea this week, *The Times* makes its pick: 20 exhibits to take your breath away

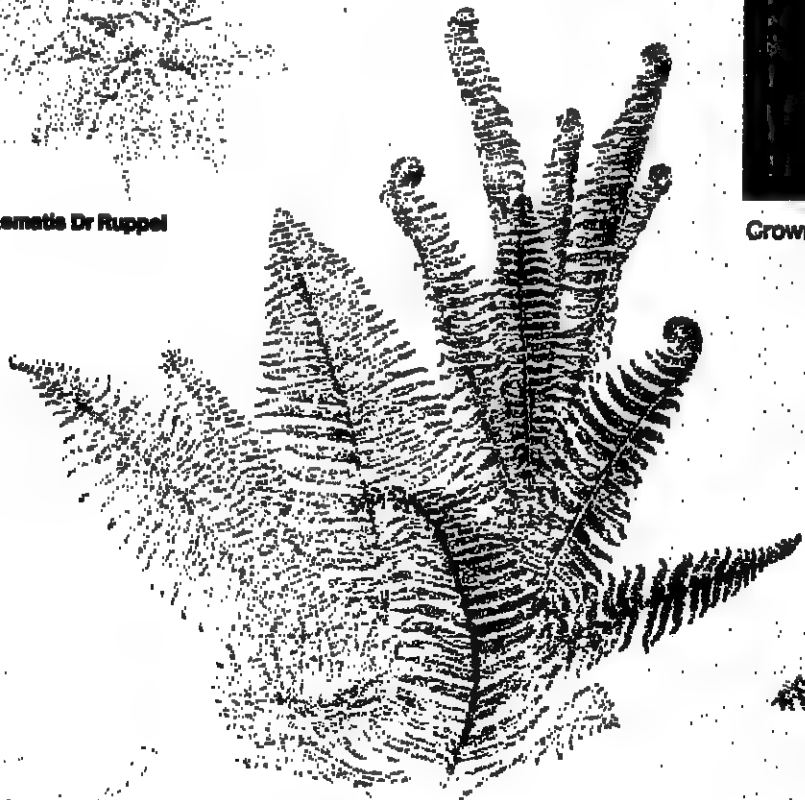


African Violet Sarah

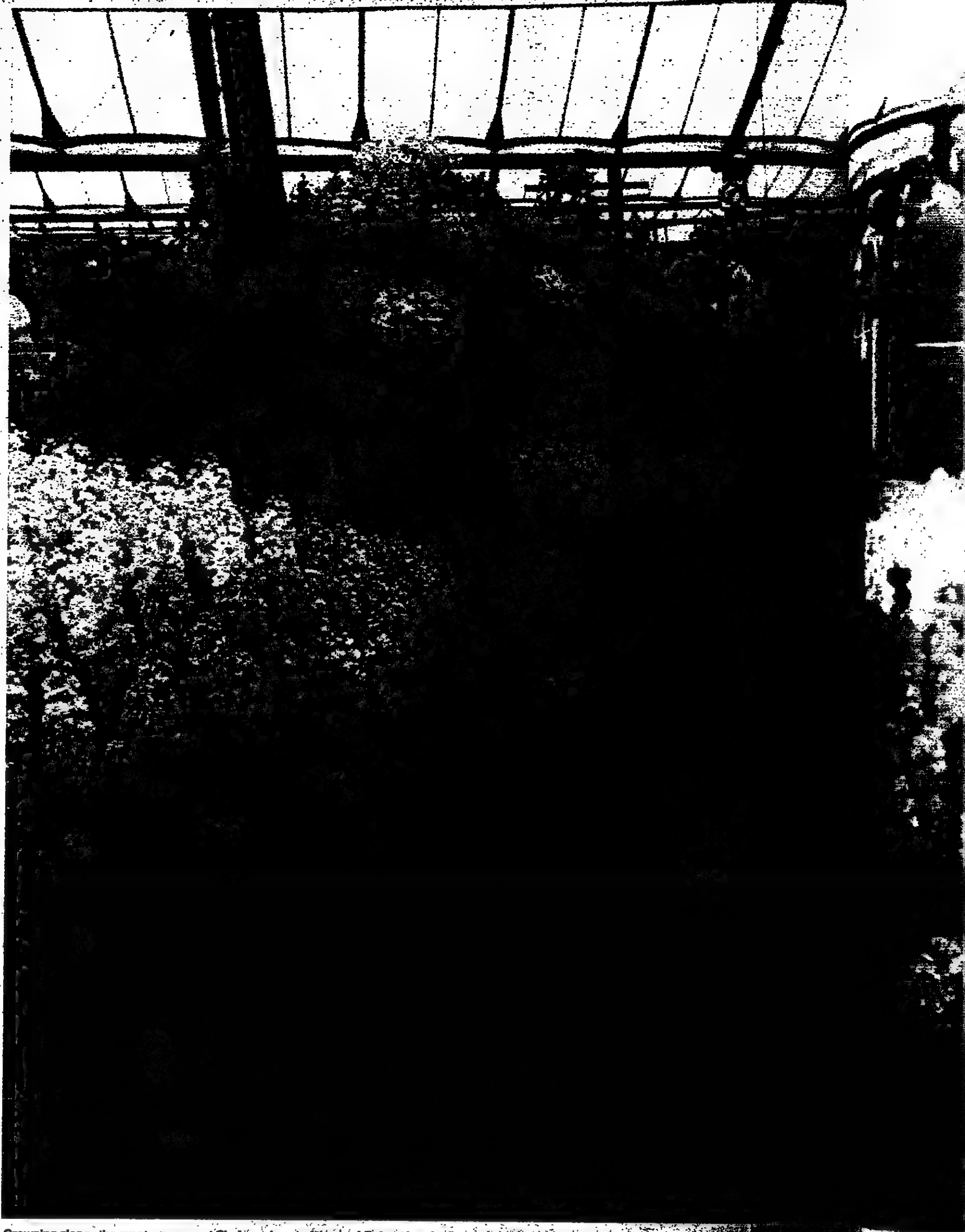


Medame Alfred Carrière

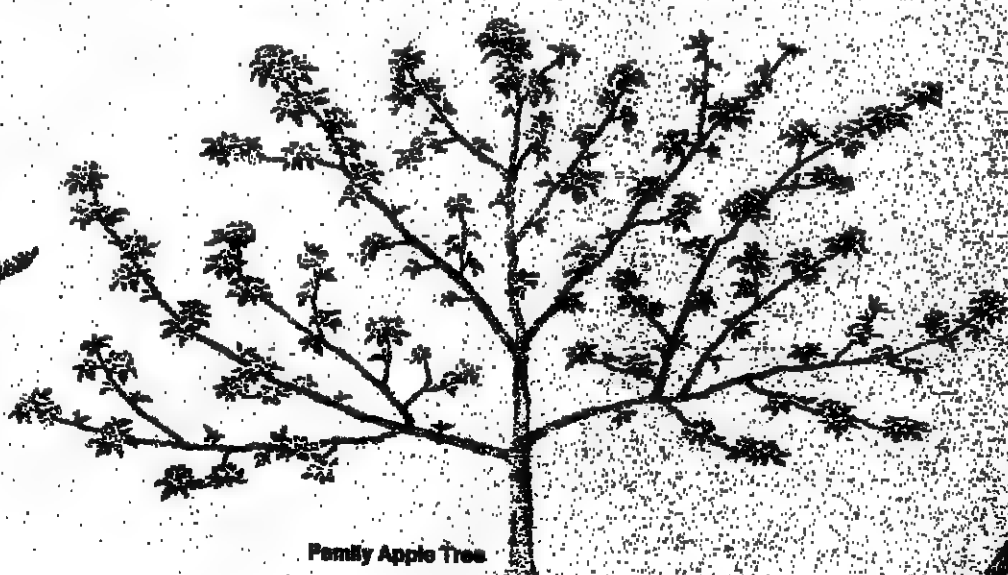
Clematis Dr Ruppel



Ostrich Fern



Growing glory: the great marquee at Chelsea, heart of the world's best known flower show, which this year celebrates 75 years.



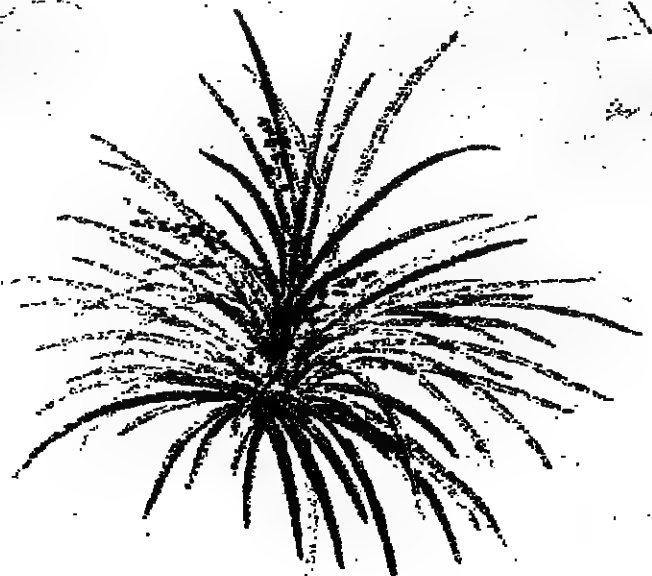
Pamby Apple Tree



Heavenly Blue Hydrangea



Heritage Rose



Ophiopogon planiscapus nigrescens



Heavenly Blue Hydrangea

The Barnsley Mallow

Illustrations by CLARE ROBERTS
Photograph by PATRICK WARD
Selection by FRANCESCA GREENOAK
Designed by DAVID DRIVER



Betula Golden Cloud

Hypericum Peter Dummer

Calamondin Orange

Spanning three and a half acres, with more than 160 stands, the marquee encompasses everything from a tropical forest to the smallest mountain plants.



Cordilina australis Albariti

LEUC MICHAEL BUCHNER

Sweet Dream

Red Euphorbia

His Bed Room

WHERE TO FIND THEM: SEE OVERLEAF

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Glory in the plant kingdom

There is so much to see at the Chelsea Flower Show that visitors can easily be overwhelmed and miss some outstanding exhibits.

Francesca Greenoak gives her personal pick of the stands

There is an excitement about the Chelsea Flower Show which communicates itself even on public transport, causing normally taciturn travellers to chat to each other and compare expectations. There is so much to be seen inside the 27 acres of showgrounds that it is easy to get carried away, and the key issue quickly becomes how much you can take in before your legs give way beneath you. We all have our fancies and favourites and here, for what it is worth, is my personal checklist for the 1988 Chelsea show — along with extra details on the exhibitors and plants pictured in colour overleaf.

The grand centrepiece of the show (Marquee E/F69), built round the famous monument site, is 4,000 sq ft of reconstructed tropical rainforest, where exotic vegetation and four lakes are dominated by a huge composite tree made from the trees torn down in the RHS's garden at Wisley in the October storm.

Dripping from the branches will be papyrus, orchids and bromeliads and the three nurseries participating in this venture promise special effects to recreate the teamy atmosphere of a humid infirmary. Recalling the usual temperature and atmosphere of the Chelsea Marquee, not sure all at many will be seduced. Personally, I have reservations about under exotic plants but this is the place to cavil about an ambitious piece of nature by famous nurseries facBeas Orchids, Burnham nurseries, Annore Exotics and Wyld Court Orchids).

This year the Borough of Merton's annual municipal ingenuity is ephenson's Rocket, made on bedding plants (H102). Three Counties nurseries are celebrating the made with a galleon of red pinks (D49). New to outdoors by the florists arshall's Fenland has a cart (B14) tiered with splendid-coloured ranks of vegetable produce.

I find the outdoor gardens straining, since I want to be looking about inside them, her than gazing on a scene. It feels oddly one dimensional. As an exercise in sign, *House and Garden* gazette's showpiece in Delfours should be interesting aim Avenue O), although Women's Institutes' first sleek exhibit, with a comed flower garden, vegetable ch and window box is re down to earth (Main Avenue B).

British Trust for Conservation volunteers, at Main Avenue D, have made an urban

garden designed as a refuge for wildlife as well as people, with a stream, pond and scented garden, all the features built from recycled materials. Next door, in Main Avenue C, the wildflower seedman John Chambers has a related theme which mixes wild and cultivated flowers to make a delicious bee garden. And in Main Avenue N, Merrist Wood College's secret garden promises peace and sanctuary.

I don't believe anyone ever sees the full range of fascinating horticultural accessories, mowing machines and related items, but I shall look out for some of the garden thermometer and barometer manufacturers such as Duple (Eastern Avenue 30), who seem to be improving their products all the time. A call at Northern Road 29 is vital to see if there is anything new in Dollamore's innovative and useful plastic frames. There will be a covetous glance at the conservatory displays, also along Northern Road, and then I shall continue my eternal

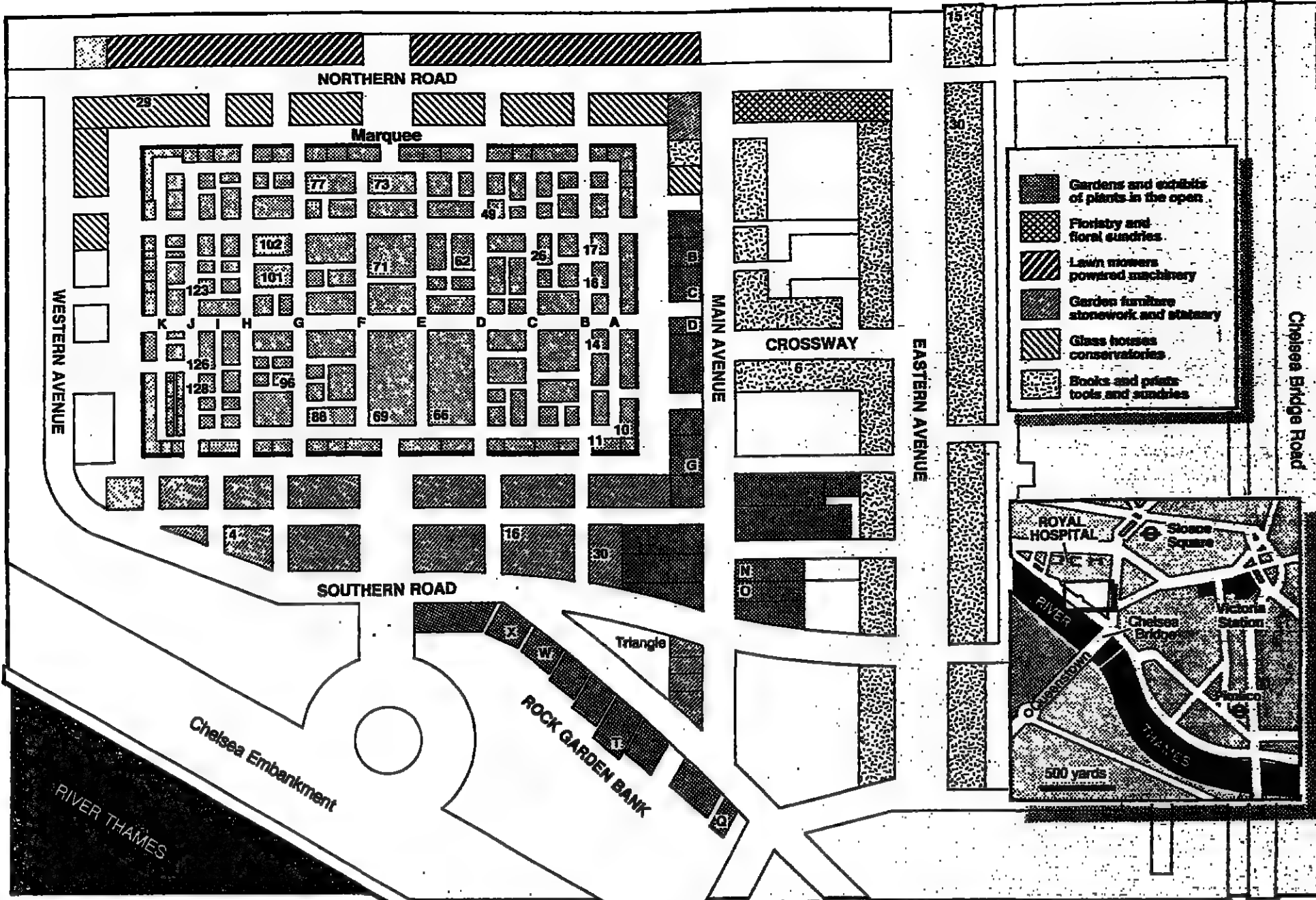
search of the perfect plant label by looking in at Wells and Winter (Eastern Avenue 15).

Always intrigued to see garden statuary and seats and urns, I will go to the Chelsea Garden's selections (Southern Road 36) as well as those from Architectural Heritage (Southern Road 16) and Whichford pottery (Southern Road 4). Then it will be a quick breeze around the courtyard gardens and window boxes in Main Avenue and a final feast for the eye at Hutchinson Publishing (Crossway 6), which produces such excellent cards and books with floral decoration.

I am tempted, at this point, to insert an imaginary reference to cover what is for me an enduring mystery of the Chelsea Shows. In any year — however good your advance planning, and no matter how thorough and footsore you are from seeking out both the predicted and unexpected treasures the length and breadth of the Royal Hospital's grounds — there will always be someone who approaches you after the event, asking if you saw the outstanding such-and-such... and of course you didn't.

There is an extra anticipation before this 75th anniversary Chelsea Flower Show. The RHS has taken something of a risk in putting a ceiling on admissions, altering the ticket arrangements and having firmly decided that Chelsea must be horticulture and things related directly to gardening, and not expand into peripheral entertainment and activity. We can only wish them success now and for years to come.

How much can you take in before your legs give way beneath you?



MARQUEE

* = Details of exhibits shown in colour on previous pages

Stand A10: Tony Clements
The African violet specialist is showing three new varieties.
* My choice would be one he has bred himself and called Sarah, with its ruffled, white-edged, raspberry coloured petals — a showy plant for a light draught-free position indoors. (Tony Clements, Terrington St Clement, King's Lynn, Norfolk PE3 4PL).

A/B11: Flek's
There can be few more glamorous stands than Flek's, with clematis of every shade and shape, weaving and climbing as if intent on reaching the top of the marquee.
* A bright pink hybrid called Dr Ruppel, raised in Argentina by a customer, has become the firm's most popular clematis. It flowers in May/June and again in September, the later flowers without the white edging. (Flek's Clematis, Westleton, near Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 3AJ).

A/B16: Kelways
This exhibit demonstrates the range of one of the most elegant of flowers, the iris.
* My choice is the bearded iris, and Kelways is showing one of its favourites, an unusual mahogany coloured variety with fared lower petals called Red Rum. (Kelways Nurseries, Barrymore, Langport, Somerset).

A/B17: Ingwersen's
Ingwersen's exhibited in the May RHS Flower Shows before they began to be held at Chelsea, and this year it celebrates its long-standing relationship with a range of the

rock garden and alpine plants for which it is famed.
* I shall look out for the small, late-flowering *Tulip basillifolia* which has yellow or bronze flowers, tucked low on short stems in a nest of leaves — an unusual plant for a sunny place in well-drained soil. (Ingwersen's, Birch Farm Nursery, Gravetye, East Grinstead, West Sussex RH19 4LE).

C28: Hopley's Plants
* The Barnsley mallow (*Lavatera thuringiaca*) looks set to be a favourite (growing to about 5ft x 3ft, it produces its delicate white bush flowers throughout summer). Meanwhile, a robust new *Euphorbia* (named Schilling) newly introduced to commercial cultivation is drawing admiring comment. (Hopley's Plants, High Street, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire SG10 8BU).

D62: Burncoose and South Down Nurseries
Citrus fruits are coming back into fashion as conservatories spring up everywhere.
* This display includes limequats and kumquats, and the first showing of the Calamondin Orange (*Citrus mitis* Tiger), a variegated orange tree for a tub or pot which will grow to about 4ft in a cool conservatory. (Burncoose and South Down Nurseries, Gwennap, Redruth, Cornwall TR16 6BJ).

D/E66: Hillier Nurseries
Renowned for its expertise in trees and shrubs, the leafy display by Hillier's is a compulsory stop. Exhibitor in the first Chelsea Show, it is displaying several plants which would have been familiar to visitors in 1913.

A new St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) is featured here, bred by its namesake in his nurseries. A distinctive, small, evergreen shrub (to about 3½ft) it flowers through summer into early autumn in sun or part shade. (Hillier Nurseries, Ampfield House, Ampfield Road, Hampshire SO51 5EX).

E/F71: Notcutts Nurseries
* Another famous tree and shrub specialist, Notcutts makes a feature of a particularly fragrant lilac cultivar with double blooms called Michael Buchner. When fully mature it makes a fine large shrub. (Notcutts Nurseries, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP12 4AF).

E/F73 (also Rock Garden Bank T): Blooms of Bressingham
Blooms of Bressingham has been influential in bringing into commercial cultivation a wide range of hardy perennials, old and new, and its displays are always surprising and spectacular.

* Featured this year is a newly-discovered golden-leaved silver birch, *Betula Golden Cloud*, which can be grown as tree or a bushy coppiced shrub. (Blooms of Bressingham, Bressingham, Diss, Norfolk IP22 2AB).

F/G77: Fryers Nurseries
* New roses are traditionally introduced at Chelsea but confess are not usually the ones I admire most — although Sweet Dream, a pretty sprigged dwarf floribunda, might be an exception. Long-lasting, fragrant blooms are plentiful on a low-growing plant suitable for a pot. (Introduced by Fryers Nurseries, Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 0SX).

F/G88: Peter Beales
Not to be missed is the beautiful, richly scented, exhibit from Peter Beales, who has done so much to bring back an appreciation of old roses.
* The 19th-century climber *Madame Alfred Carrière*, a

particular favourite, is fragrant and vigorous and will produce its lax double flowers even on a north wall shade. Alongside will be a new Beales introduction, the William and Mary. (Peter Beales Roses, London Road, Attleborough, Norfolk NR7 1AY).

G66: The Hardy Plant Society
The society provides a forum for gardeners interested in hardy herbaceous perennials which make a fine display.
* A handsome participant is a red-tinted version of our native wood spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides rubra*) with leaves and shoots, red in spring, turning maroon later in the year. (The Hardy Plant Society, 214 Ruxley Lane, West Ewell, Surrey KT18 9EZ).

G/H101: David Austin Roses
Famous for his new "old rose" breeding, David Austin is showing his range of English roses.
* One of his favourites is Heritage, strongly scented and repeat flowering, it makes a bushy flowering shrub to about 4ft x 4ft. (David Austin Roses, Bowling Green Lane, Altrincham, Warrington WA14 3HB).

J123: The Vicarage Garden
This will be a scheduled stop. It has a new columbine, *Vicar's Selection*, which is a dark maroon double — but if, like me, you think doubling spoils the shape, there are other treats in a fine show of old-

fashioned herbaceous plants.
* The black, spiky leaves of *Ophiopogon planiscapus nigrescens* act as a starting contrast to greens and soft colours. This is a useful plant, producing mauve bells in summer, easily grown in good soil in sun or semi-shade. (The Vicarage Garden, Carrington, Urmston, Manchester M31 4AG).

J125: National Council for the Conservation of Plants and Gardens
This joint venture reflects co-operation with the Cambridge City Council and Cambridge University Botanic Garden.
* A tangible outcome is the first showing of a new form of *Ceanothus* x *regius* (to be called *Cynthia* Foster) raised at the Botanic Garden from Californian seed. A rounded shrub about 4ft high, it covers itself in spring with flowers of a striking royal blue (not yet commercially available).

J126: Paradise Centre
This specialist in unusual bulbs and tuberous plants promises a fine show of plants for shady places, including white dionaeas and a new pink fly of the valley.

* Look out for *Heuchera Palace Purple*, which has glossy evergreen (everpurple?) leaves — an easy plant if planted deeply in a rich, well-drained soil. (Paradise Centre, Lamash, Bures, Suffolk CO8 5EX).

OUTDOOR STANDS AND GARDENS

Main Avenue G: The Highfield Nursery
Highfield's display always has unusual combinations and trained forms of fruit trees.
* It is featuring a family apple tree with three varieties: James Grieve, Cox's Orange and Egremont Russet, grafted and fan-trained to give a choice of apples from one decorative tree. (Highfield's, Whitminster, Gloucester GL2 7PL).

Rock Garden Bank G: Primrose Hill Nurseries
Primrose Hill is presenting a rock and water garden.
* A graceful shape in the scene will be the ostrich fern, also called the stuttscock because of its elegant shape. An ornament for a fertile, shaded position, it can reach 3-5ft. (Primrose Hill Nurseries, Asmal Lane, Halsall, near Ormskirk, West Lancashire).

Rock Garden Bank W: Cramphorn
An example of greater adventurousness in chain garden centres, the Cramphorn garden has tried to combine unusual planting with low maintenance.
* One strongly architectural plant is *Cordyline australis Alberti*, a boldly variegated form of this palm-like plant with a fan of sword-shaped leaves. It needs winter protection, so is

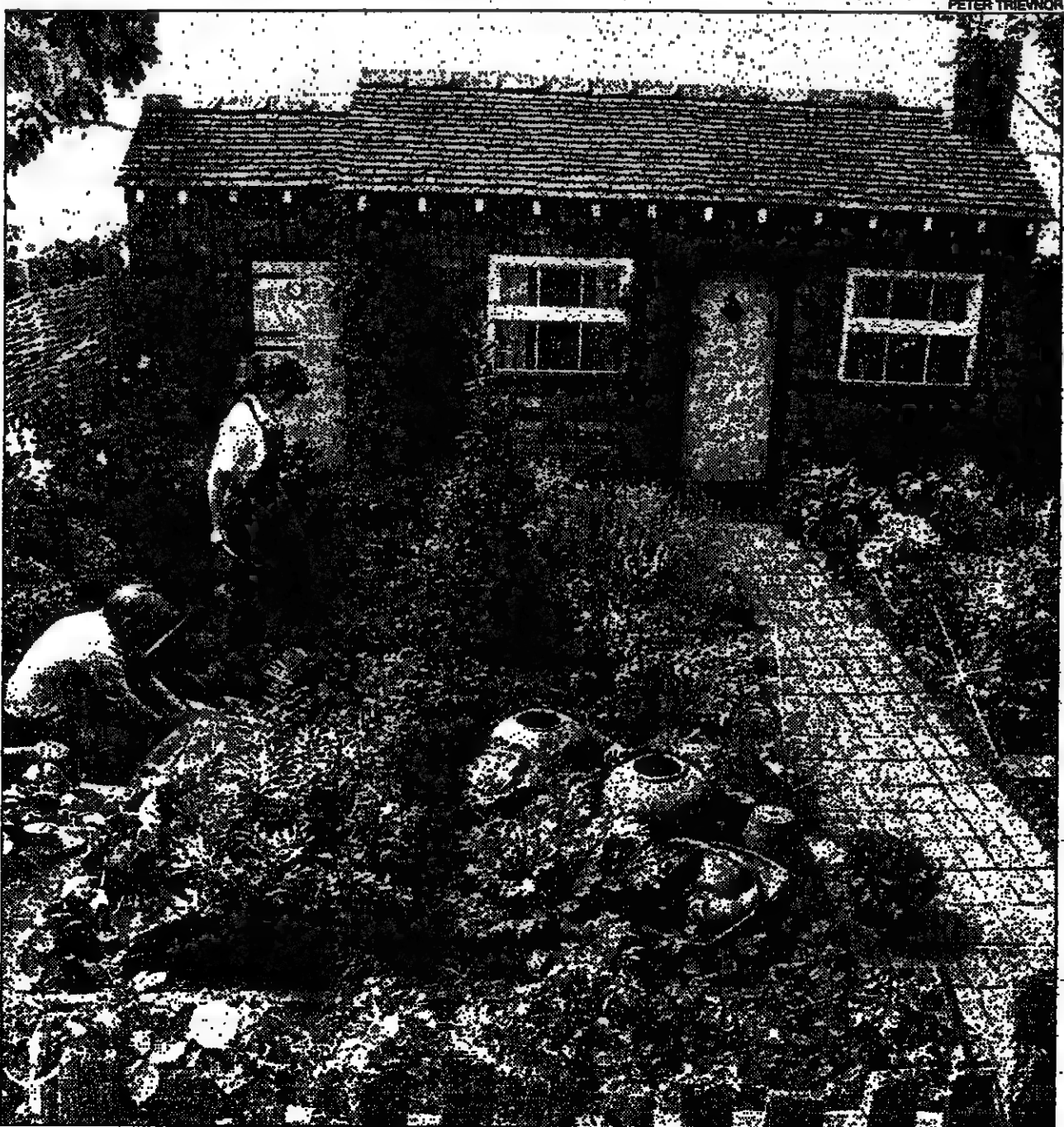
best grown in a pot. (Cramphorn, Catton Mill, Chelmsford, Essex).

Rock Garden Bank X: Styles Chells
This is a golden garden with a range of trees, shrubs and smaller foliage plants.
* *Hosta kikutani* has broad, handsome leaves which turn from gold to green as the season progresses. Mature plants reach 2ft or more and give purplish flowers in the summer. (Styles Chells Gardens, 1 Lister Road, Leytonstone, London E15 3GG).

LATE TALKING
Tickets are still available for members; day this Wednesday, at 25 to RHS members only. (Members who have not used their two-ticket quota may purchase tickets on public days for 25.)

* There are still tickets for Thursday (8am-9am, 11am-4pm-8pm, 25) and Friday (8am-6pm, 25).
* Tickets and catalogues (good value at £2) are available from the RHS, 80 Vincent Square, London SW1 (open 9.30am-5.30pm). Telephone 01-834-4333 (or 01-828 1744 for recorded information).

* There may be tickets available at the gates for the public days, Thursday and Friday, but it is wiser to buy them in advance as people queuing may be disappointed.



Country charm: replica of a simple cottage garden, the first by the Women's Institute to be shown at Chelsea

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14	445.00	100.00	345.00
17	550.00	100.00	450.00
20	655.00	110.00	545.00

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How Star Wars has grown up

● Star Wars is the most controversial weapon concept since the development of the atom bomb. Next week at the super power summit in Moscow it will be at the heart of discussions between Reagan and Gorbachov: indeed, some experts say it is only the Russians' fear of the concept that has kept them at the negotiating table.

● Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent, has spent three weeks visiting some of the most secure research establishments in America, talking to the Star Wars experts. In the first of three articles, he looks at what has been achieved in the past five years and hears how Star Wars has "grown up".

A fantasy... "a trillion-dollar dream" ... "dangerously unstable". This was the sort of criticism that greeted President Reagan's Star Wars speech of March 23, 1983. "I call upon the scientific community who gave us nuclear weapons to turn their great talents to the cause of mankind and world peace: to give us the means of rendering these nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete," he had said. "It will take years, probably decades, of efforts in many fields and may not be accomplished before the end of this century."

In fact, for more than 20 years hundreds of scientists across America had already been working on similar schemes. Reagan's vision gave them new impetus and, most importantly, millions more dollars.

Five years on, research into space-based and ground-based anti-ballistic missile defence systems has surged ahead. A huge bureaucracy has sprung up since the formation of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO) in 1984. And, above all, the strategy has changed: no one talks any more about the creation of a perfect leak-proof shield.

"SDI has grown up," one Pentagon source told me. Nowadays the Star Wars talk is of its deterrent value, not about ultimate protection against a Soviet attack. The idea is to deploy "in the near term" those systems which show the most promising technological progress. These would form a limited defensive barrier which could be supplemented as more exotic technology, such as lasers, becomes available.

In American speak, this Phase I of SDI is now going through the "demonstration/validation" stage. Last summer, six specific Phase I technologies were formally approved by the US Defence Acquisition Board, the body that scrutinizes all stages of new weapon systems. They consist of "hit-to-kill" weapons (incredibly

fast non-nuclear missiles that would home in and destroy a Soviet attack) plus an array of spy-in-space sensors and tracking devices which would warn of an attack and locate incoming missiles.

It is also SDIO policy to devote just as much effort and money into researching Phase 2: so-called directed energy weapons using lasers and particle beams (high-powered beams of matter as opposed to light). Before Phase I can be deployed, the feasibility of Phase 2 must have been demonstrated.

During my tour of SDI research centres across America, I spoke to dozens of scientists and engineers with decades of experience. They are convinced that a strategic defence system is achievable.

But brilliant scientists, cooped in laboratories far from Washington and often working in isolation from other SDI colleagues, are bound to be believers. What of the men who will one day command a deployed system?

Air Force General Robert Herres is the second highest ranking military officer in America. As a former head of the North American aerospace defence bureau, Norad, he was once, after the President, the man with a finger closest to the button. Today, as vice-chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, he is the Pentagon's Star Wars champion. "The Joint Chiefs have supported the SDI effort from the beginning. I don't think there's any disagreement about the strategy. I'm sure if you ask each one of them, you'll get different views about which technologies show more promise."

His insistence that the Joint Chiefs back the President's vision of a deterrent strategy, based on a balanced mix of offensive and defensive systems, belies the widely held view that SDI is a technological fantasy that will die once Reagan leaves office.

The Joint Chiefs fought hard to keep the strategic decisions behind SDI under their control and drew

up a military "requirement" for Phase I. According to Herres: "The purpose behind the requirement was deterrence. But how to define it so that the developers know what performance is required... this is complex."

The requirement is classified, but Herres says it is fairly realistic. It defines the minimum level of capability that "could make a contribution to deterrence, which, if achievable, would cause the planners of a ballistic missile attack to lose confidence."

One Washington source suggested that the Joint Chiefs were demanding the capability to destroy half the Soviets' "heavy" 10-warhead SS18s and 30 per cent of a 4,700-warhead first-wave attack. They also insisted that any system should take account of possible Russian counter-measures, such as "fast burn" boosters which

would shorten the time it takes to launch a missile; nuclear anti-satellite weapons which could clear a path through space-based SDI systems; and special "salvage fuses" which would detonate the nuclear warhead if hit by an intercepting missile and so disrupt any subsequent counter-attacks.

Herres says: "Shooting down missiles doesn't deter in itself. What deters is your response. The contribution that an SDI system can make, short of producing an impenetrable shield, is to limit damage for long enough to ensure a response that would be judged unacceptable. You can achieve that kind of deterrence in other ways. You can build more and more offensive systems. That's one way. SDI is another way. Deterrence is not a

quantifiable attribute. It's in the mind of the beholder."

"Our requirement doesn't say what kind of systems to build or where to build them, but it defines performance parameters. There'll be subsequent requirements for the remaining technologies being explored. There are a lot of indications that shooting down ballistic missiles is not so impossible after all. But we'll probably have a reduced budget, so the choices are going to be stark."

Star Wars was never just a technical challenge. Politics, money, arms control, the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty are all key ingredients, any one capable of ending Reagan's dream.

According to Dr Richard Joseph, a technical adviser to the American Star Wars negotiating team in Geneva, the Russians have concentrated on killing off



Frank Carlucci, US Secretary for Defence

“The major obstacles to fulfilling the President's vision are likely to be political, not technical”



General Robert Herres, vice-chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff

“There are indications that shooting down ballistic missiles is not so impossible after all”



space-based systems because this is the one area in which they know they cannot compete with the US. Their own Star Wars capabilities lie in huge ground-based systems. So, if they can trade off a 50 per cent reduction in strategic missiles with a crippling interpretation of the ABM Treaty which binds the US, the Russians will have got everything they want.

In Washington, Congress has largely supported SDI since 1983, but increasingly the Democratic majority in the Senate has played politics with the purse strings. The SDI budget for the current fiscal year is \$3.9 billion, 32 per cent less than the administration requested. For next year, the SDIO has already trimmed its original budget proposal by a third, from \$6.7 billion to \$4.5 billion, in line with general defence cuts. But as Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, SDIO director, has warned Congress, this is "the absolute minimum necessary to conduct reasonable SDI research".

The cuts already made will postpone the decision on full scale development of Phase I of SDI from the initial 1992 to 1993 or even 1994. But according to one highly placed Pentagon source: "Provided a full-scale development decision is taken in 1993 or 1994, we could deploy a ground-based system by 1998 and shortly after a space-based system. But if SDI is well funded, deployment could begin in 1996-97."

Inevitably, constant revision of the programme has a knock-on

effect throughout industry. The Army and Air Force have their own funds to carry on researching but industry relies on fast cheques from the government. SDIO has already spent \$12 billion.

SDIO chief scientist Dr O'Dean Judd stresses the priority being given to cost. No one yet knows whether the systems under research are affordable. The figure of \$150 billion has been quoted but Judd is not sure.

One major question has yet to be addressed: what happens to Star Wars if Michael Dukakis becomes president? He has indicated the defence path he would take: more money for conventional weapons, and less for new nuclear systems... and SDI. He has not ruled out research funding but he believes that the SDI programme is "a fantasy" because, in his view, both testing and deployment are banned under the traditional interpretation of the ABM Treaty.

The future of Star Wars is best summed up by the US Defence Secretary Frank Carlucci: "The major obstacles to fulfilling the President's vision are likely to be political, not technical."

TOMORROW

Can the US computer software fend off 8,000 Soviet warheads, all in half an hour?

Whipping up crucial votes

As the House of Lords prepares to debate the poll tax proposals, one man has the unenviable task of

persuading his fellow peers to follow the Government line

Lord "Bertie" Denham took a calculated gamble last week. He sent scores of envelopes to all corners of Britain, and some abroad, ordering the presence of every Conservative peer who has ever been seen in the House of Lords to attend today's debate on the poll tax proposals.

After nine years as the Government's chief whip in the Lords he knows he can resort to the three-line whip only in exceptional circumstances. If he cries wolf too often the peers will stop listening.

It is a job he describes as "political poker". Although he is banking on most of them trooping obediently through the right lobby, he cannot be

blamed if they do not and the Government is defeated — as has happened 114 times during his reign.

"It's my job to get them in, but I can't control how they vote. Peers listen to the arguments put forward and vote accordingly."

Today is a whip's nightmare because the crucial vote will be on an amendment tabled by one of the most loyal Government supporters whose avowed aim is to "save the Conservative Party" from Nicholas Ridley, the Environment Secretary.

The letters have been backed up by telephone calls and personal chats, aided by the contents of Lord Denham's well-stocked drinks

cupboard, getting across the message that the amendment "really isn't quite playing the game".

If the gin and the geniality fail he occasionally falls back on the sort of old-fashioned bullying he witnessed at Eton.

Recently an extremely elderly peer, once holder of distinguished office, was shuffling along the corridor and told his chief whip meekly that he could not turn up the next day because of a long-awaited consultant's appointment.

Back came the retort: "Well I am really not sure that's good enough. What if everyone did the same?" The thoroughly chastened peer staggered off.

Unlike the Commons' whips, there is little in the way of temptation that he can offer to summon his peers. But it is a curious phenomenon that they do not like to let him down. He insists vehemently that the Conservatives do not have an overall majority in the House of Lords because of the independent peers who sit on the cross-benches, over whom he has no influence.

However, most of the unwhipped peers are instinctive Tories — legal heavyweights, former top civil servants and the like — who support the Government most of the time.

Lord Denham's length of service — 27 years in the whips' office — is a record. He follows his father, the first Baron Denham, who was a Commons' whip before receiving a peerage. He is now so much part of



Lord Denham: geniality and gentle bullying

the fabric of the place that he is known universally, and affectionately, as "Bertie" by peers and staff alike. He exercises a paternal regard for his peers. However, he has a short fuse and explodes on occasion: briefly, but vigorously, like a fond parent pushed too far.

He cherishes the pomp and circumstance, donning his elaborate costume as Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms for the State opening of Par-

liament. He also nurtures the new young hereditary peers on his bench to ensure they are "really sound".

It was an inspired appointment because he combines the natural attributes of a whip with the survival instincts which see the hereditary peers still occupying most space on the maroon benches in the House.

With warning and foresight he rarely has trouble bringing in enough peers from the backwoods — although more commonly now from the boardrooms. Most defeats arise because a group of Conservatives joins other parties to vote down the Government. But mistakes are made and the Government has been defeated on relatively minor issues because Lord Denham and his team of hereditary whips were caught on the hop.

He is a great huntin', shootin' and fishin' man, and his only regret at the moment is that the focus of attention on the Lords has ruled out his usual mid-May salmon fishing in Scotland. This is reflected in the thrillers he writes, which contain both sides of his life — politics and field sports.

Although the strain has shown over the past weeks during the long night sittings on the Education Reform Bill, the fascination and challenge of both the job and the place still obviously grip him.

As an optimist he expects to be the one to hand the slip of paper giving the totals of "contents" and "not contents" to the committee chairman tonight denoting that the Government has seen off yet another rebellion in the House of Lords.

Sheila Gunn

WHAT'S SO SPECIAL ABOUT BEING ABLE TO LEAD A NORMAL LIFE?



ASK HER. SHE HAS CANCER.

Anne knows what it's like when the physical and emotional effects of cancer turn your life upside down; of the despair it causes when you're no longer capable of looking after your family.

But she was lucky. The Macmillan nurse who helped to care for her while she was in hospital was able to continue that care when she returned home again.

During her regular visits, she helped to keep Anne's pain under control and gave her all the emotional support she

needed to face life again.

Anne knows how special it is to be normal now. Just being able to cook the dinner or spend time with her little boy.

Unfortunately there are many thousands of cancer patients who don't have the support of a Macmillan nurse.

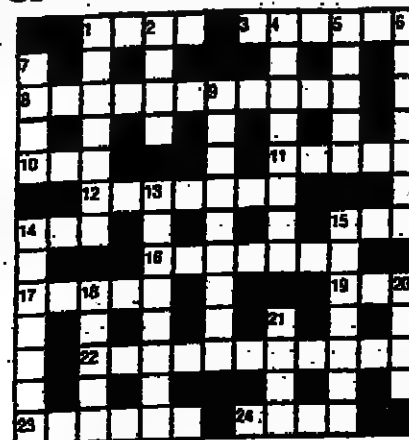
But with your help we can give more of them the chance of a normal life.

Please send your donations to: Major HLC Garnett, Room TT6, Cancer Relief Macmillan Fund, 15/19 Britten St, London SW3 3TZ. Tel: 01-351 7811.

Cancer Relief LEADING THE WAY IN CANCER CARE. Macmillan Fund

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1571

- ACROSS
- Second Austrian city (4)
 - Go up (6)
 - Greek-Spanish dialect (11)
 - Snow glider (3)
 - Firm (3)
 - Right wing authoritarianism (7)
 - Negative vote (3)
 - Record player lever (3)
 - Long hair roll (7)
 - Keepsake (5)
 - Teeth base (3)
 - Fernanagh county town (11)
 - Artificial (6)
 - With addition of (4)



- DOWN
- Satisfy (7)
 - Dry, parched (4)
 - Church warden's helper (8)
 - Artist's tripod (5)
 - Duchy (7)
 - Stabbed street (4)
 - Too ready with advice (9)
 - Concise (8)
 - Relate (7)
 - Amputation prayer (3)
 - Old manorial courts (5)
 - Lion's rest (4)
 - Window shelf (4)

TIMES DIARY

CLEMENT FREUD

I am ill. My head aches, chest hurts — especially when I cough — and my throat is sore; if I could find a thermometer I am pretty sure it would register three figures — in old money. I know that diarists are not supposed to be ill, unless interesting things happen to them from which political conclusions can be drawn. A writer's health is taken for granted, as is the writer's death when the paper does the decent thing and publishes an obituary. As my physical condition, in this interim period, is going to affect what I write, it is proper that you should be acquainted with it. I have a pain in my right shoulder and my back feels as if it is seizing up. If you have started reading this to obtain light relief, you have picked the wrong column.

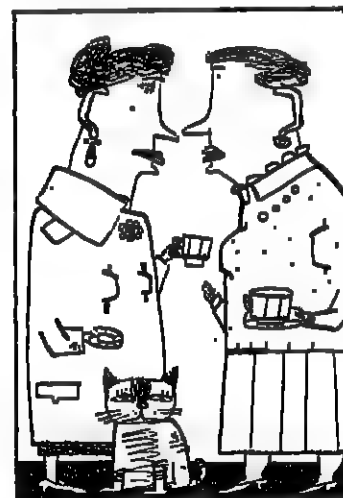
Were I a broken watch or clock or defective radio, I could go to the Duke of York's Theatre where my friend Uri Geller is presenting *The Geller Effect* (he is giving his fee to Help a London Child) and be put right by the strange powers of this remarkable man. I saw him once in an Israeli army officers' mess causing the keys of a colonel's car to bend from a distance of 30 yards. Fine tuning might activate him as a healer of people rather than of metal objects: my left knee is beginning to stiffen... and then there are all those London children.

There is a moaning and a wailing and considerable gnashing of teeth at the fate that has befallen the late lamented Liberal Party — that which became the Alliance until its leaders fell out and is now known by a series of difficult-to-remember initials like the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals. Watching from the sidelines, with handkerchief at the high port, it is noticeable that both putative leaders are supported not so much by their friends (neither is overburdened with those) as by parliamentary colleagues who dislike the other candidate.

When it comes to policy — no sign of that to date — both men are sound: Beith with his better analytical brain; Ashdown achieving superior presentation. Beith is a non-smoking, teetotal, anti-Sunday trading, anti-extension-of-licensing-hours, anti-abortion Methodist lay preacher. Ashdown is not. Neither, like the present leader, has much interest in people. If personal attacks continue to fly, do not rule out a third candidate, or the chances of success. Malcolm Bruce is the most ambitious of those not yet under starter's orders. Perhaps the eventual winner will be the one who can come up with the best reason for wanting to lead the Social and Liberal Democrats.

A year ago some 25 per cent of my mailbox came from government ministries; now such letters are rare events. "Dear Mr Freud," writes one Samantha Swain, assistant private secretary to the Department of the Environment, in a communication dated May 13. "Mr Choppe has asked me to let you know that the Public Services Agency will be issuing a Press Notice giving brief details about a government contract awarded in your constituency." There followed details of PSA work — none of it actually in my old constituency. I suppose this is fractionally better than being forgotten.

BARRY FANTONI



'Say what you like, dear, Mogg's an odd name for a watchdog'

When the October storms seized up our best oak tree and smashed all 40 feet of it on to the garage, we decided that we might convert the demolished building into a workshop. As it is 30 yards from the house, adjacent to a telephone pole, would British Telecom quote for an extension?

The nice man on the phone said it looked like a £75 job with a £12-a-quarter rental. He came, he saw, and he sent an estimate for a sophisticated switchboard at upwards of £500. My wife explained: we would dig the ditch; all we needed was for them to put an extension in the room and connect it with the house. They have written again: "I am happy to quote below for the Consort call connect system... installed on a do-it-yourself basis; the cost of the starter kit is £149. Two telephones such as Viscount would be £5,208." On the folder that accompanied the letter was the motto: "The small addition to your telephone that can make a big difference to your business." Like ruin it!

Relentless is the recognized word to describe progress, as in "the world moves on relentlessly". Not for Christina Foyle, it doesn't. Miss Foyle has maintained a time warp in which she holds her literary luncheons at the Dorchester Hotel. Nothing has changed over the 40 years. I went on Wednesday. The guest of honour was Douglas Fairbanks Jr, celebrating publication of his book *Salad Days*, written in this his 79th year. He was introduced by Robert Morley, who is 80 on Thursday; most of the rest of us were rather senior to this pair.

"Mr Fairbanks," explained the great actor who chaired the occasion, "has worked in films with... and there followed a list of most Hollywood stars; 'has married' — and out came another impressive collection of names; "and been cuckolded by Clark Gable." In *Who's Who*, Fairbanks' London clubs are listed as White's, Buck's, Naval & Military, Garrick and Beefsteak. A cuckold would not have to worry a lot about being interrupted.

Discussion about the future of the National Health Service has been dominated by the question of cost. It should be dominated by the question of medical effectiveness.

That means focusing on the outcome of treatment. When you go into hospital, you don't want the cheapest possible treatment; you want the treatment that will make you better. The single most important measure of medical effectiveness is outcome: whether the patient gets better, gets worse, or dies.

But when this government talks about "efficiency" in the health service, it really means "cheapness". Ministers know the price of everything but the value of nothing. To make the health service more efficient we have to assess the effectiveness of its use of resources.

Research on morbidity and mortality should be at the centre of policy-making in health care. Some such information is already available — the problem is that it is not used. The UK cardiac surgical register, for example, shows wide variations in the provision of services and rates of mortality throughout the country — but it is not acted upon.

We also need to have medical audit of services that would involve systematic peer review — of doctors by doctors. That medical audit needs to focus sharply on outcome. Though it will have to be put into practice by the medical profession itself, the Government should provide the resources to service the audit and must ensure that action is taken on the results.

Medical audit will no doubt find that some procedures are being carried out unnecessarily — simply because they have always been done that way. Routine pre-operative chest X-ray in all cases is an example. But medical audit may well also discover where more resources should be invested to improve outcome.

A study by the British Medical Journal in 1980 showed that the mortality rate for prostatectomy was much higher in Hackney hospital than in St Bartholomew's, in the same health district, — indicating a need to

Harriet Harman and Sam Galbraith see the outcome of treatment as the key criterion — with a need for constant audit and comparison to ensure the best

invest in a new intensive care unit at Hackney.

Improving medical effectiveness also requires a new system of management audit, giving managers the responsibility and the means to improve the delivery of services. Management audit would cut down the hours people wait in out-patient clinics. It should ensure that patients do not spend days in hospital beds waiting for their operations. Such waiting is inconvenient and stressful for the patient as well as wasteful of health service resources.

Management audit would no doubt find areas where money could be saved. It would also uncover areas where investment

was needed to improve the quality of care.

Because the Government fights shy of taking any initiative which might reveal a need for more public sector investment, it is missing the opportunity of improving the delivery of care — and the outcome.

The question of outcome ought also to inform our discussion of the internal market in the NHS. Research published last month in the *New England Journal of Medicine* shows that competition in health services increases the mortality rate. In a fierce competitive environment, corners are cut and the quality of clinical care suffers.

Interestingly, the increase in

the mortality rate appears to be linked to competition, irrespective of whether the competitors in health care provision are profit-making or "not-for-profit" concerns. The Government must heed the warning that competition in health care costs lives.

When talking about the internal market, the Government fosters the view that care should be provided where it is cheapest. Without a firm focus on outcome, that would be disastrous. It may well be that a district providing more expensive care is actually more successful. Recent research shows that a child with cancer has a significantly higher life expectancy if treated in a regional specialized paediatric oncology centre rather than a teaching hospital or a district general hospital. The district general hospital is the cheapest option — but if the internal market makes that choice, the child is more likely to die.

Outcome ought also to be part of the debate on private

commercialized medicine versus public provision. The Secretary of State for Health, John Major, last week denounced the debate as sterile. Yet evidence from America shows that it is not only the poor who suffer in a two-tier system. The well-off are also victims — albeit in a different way. It is clear that over-treatment is endemic in commercialized health care. The profitability of surgery leads to unnecessary operations and investigations — which are not only expensive but also dangerous for the patient.

An American woman is three times as likely to have a hysterectomy as her British counterpart and twice as likely to have a tonsillectomy.

As we learned during recent meetings with American health service managers, a market-oriented health care system means that the poor do not get the treatment they need, and the well-off get treatment they don't need. Neither efficiency nor health is well served.

Harriet Harman, Labour MP for Peckham, is Shadow Health Minister. Sam Galbraith, MP for Strathkelvin and Bearsden, is Shadow Scottish Health Minister.

Bernard Levin

Give me your upwardly mobile

New York

Never mind what I was doing in a garment factory off Fifth Avenue, watching a hundred or so women at sewing machines: what they were doing was turning out a prodigious quantity of cheap but pleasant dresses and blouses. But never mind that either; pick up the story as I am talking to the boss. I had already noticed that practically all the women working there were of Hispanic origin, and when the factory owner told me that the place was in his only one of 17 such factories he owned, I inquired as to whether the others were also staffed by Hispanics.

"No," he said, "this is the only one. Everybody in all the others is Chinese." A somewhat surreal image arose in my mind: of hundreds of Chinese heads bent intently over the whirling needles in 16 factories scattered through the Garment District. I put it aside, and asked the obvious question: why Chinese? His answer illuminated history as by a flash of lightning: "Because," he said, "the Jews and the Italians are all doctors and lawyers."

It was not only history the words lit up; it was also the story of my life. My maternal grandparents emigrated from Tsarist Russia in the 1880s, and fetched up in London (not that they had any idea of what that was). They had no saleable trade, peasants being very little in demand in Camden Town, but there was already an organization for helping the new arrivals and in no time my grandfather had mastered the rudiments of tailoring, which served him and his wife for a living (a pretty bare one) all his days.

They had three sons; one was killed in the First World War, and the other two became band musicians, though they subsequently went into small businesses. There were two daughters, one of whom died young; the elder was my mother, who lived to be the owner of the most famous bathroom geyser in

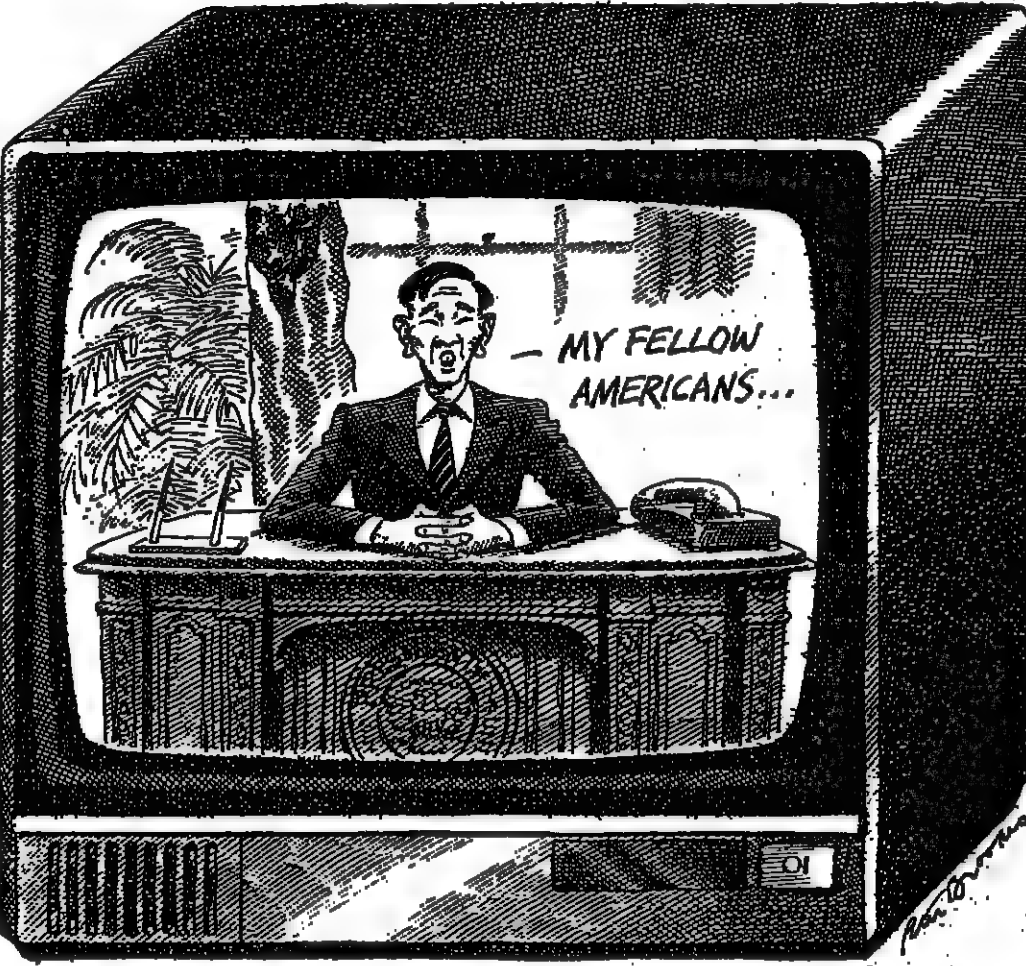
the world. She was a milliner. And here I am, I am not a doctor or a lawyer, though my mother wanted me to be the latter and my father the former, but I have made my way in my profession of letters, and have achieved success in it. But the point of all this climbing about in my family tree is the point the New York garment manufacturer was making. Every wave of immigrants breaks on a shore of inability and ignorance; those who come with nothing must fight their way up the beach to find a living.

It can turn out to be a good thing; somebody recently counted the number of millionaires in Britain called Patel, and a startlingly large number it is. But what Mr Patel wants for his sons (and, increasingly, for his daughters, even if the daughters have to make him want it) is what every immigrant group successively wants for its children, or certainly grandchildren, and that is the thing they never had themselves: education.

Education, that is, not as outstanding hewers of wood and leading drawers of water, but in the skills that lead to the professions which bring not just money but respect. Of course, millions fail to clear the hurdles; I am over-simplifying. But the point remains valid: immigrants, without the language of the host country or the skills it demands, will toil from dawn until the sun goes down, and for hours afterwards, to ensure that their now native-born children can make their way, equal to any, into the very heart of the society that took their fathers in.

That all flashed through my mind in an instant, evoked by a single sentence: "The Jews and the Italians are all doctors and lawyers." When the instant passed, I asked the next question: "What are you going to do when the Chinese are all doctors and lawyers?"

The factory owner replied with words that lit up the future as his previous remark had enlightened the past: "It's



happening already," he said. It was time for a third question, as obvious as the first two. "Well, when it's happened, who's going to do the rough work?" Again his answer defined our world: "There isn't anybody left."

It is true; but it is true for an extraordinary reason. The refugees who produced the American melting pot came to escape either from the persecution of tyrants or from the persecution of poverty. But why would, say, a South Korean, whose country has one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, and whose government has at last begun to be less authoritarian, want to emigrate to a land whose streets they no longer believe to

be paved with gold? The Japanese economic miracle is familiar to us all; the South Korean and Taiwanese miracles have only just begun, but before they are accomplished they will have chilled the blood of the Japanese themselves, let alone the all-powerful Americans and the uncertain Europeans.

Back to the factory owner. "Well, if there isn't anybody left to come in and sweep up, what's going to happen?" He replied: "We're going to stop making things altogether — and that's started already, too."

It has indeed; I sometimes think that by the turn of the century Britain will consist entirely of hairdressers; all over the

industrialized world the figures for those employed in manufacturing have consistently fallen, partly because new methods have dispensed with many hands (like the print workers in the Wapping Revolution) and partly because if it is cheaper to buy elsewhere than to make at home, buying elsewhere will become the rule, tariffs or no tariffs. Did you know that South Korea now makes motor cars? No wonder even the Chinese, to say nothing of Mr Gorbachov, are desperate to start making their industries efficient; they can see what is coming to even the finest economies of the advanced world. Meanwhile it is coming very

fast to the garment district of New York. The Chinese at their sewing machines will work for lower wages than the Hispanics, who will work for less than the blacks, who... but it goes on up, all the way to the Lowells and the Cabots.

The Chinese who will take the lowest pay, however, are the present generation; their children will not know how a sewing machine works, or care; but they will have mastered the arts of computer-programming and, for that matter, medicine and the law, and one of their children will entertain dreams, by no means absurd, of running for president. Do you suppose people called Dukakis and Rzezinski and Dukmejian and Cuomo (or Schweitzer, my brother-in-law, for that matter) came over in the Mayflower? Jesse Jackson, certainly didn't.

The world changes slowly, but it changes. There will, of course, always be refugees, fleeing starvation or tyranny; there will always be parents who slave for pennies, so that their children will be equipped to make their way in a demanding world. But unless (which is inconceivable) the Western world is willing to throw open its frontier to the peoples of Africa and the Indian sub-continent, there will be no more huddled masses, yearning to be free, to man the sweatshops and to see that their children are educated.

But the point the garment manufacturer made means that even if it were to come about it would not solve the problem, because by the time it had happened the transfer from manufacturing to the service industries would have gone so far that there would be no sweatshops for the incomes to staff.

If any of my readers are wondering where and when they should be born, I would advise them to see the light of day in Seoul about 30 years from now. There will be plenty of Americans to sew the baby clothes.

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Commentary • ROBIN OAKLEY

Canny St Michael

Two themes weave themselves in and out of the private conversations of top Tories these days. The first is puzzlement, despite the "controversial items" in the first-session strategy, that things have become so tetchy so early in this parliament. The other is: "Could Michael Heseltine really become the next party leader?"

A year ago Heseltine's opponents felt quite confident in dismissing his chances. "Too unstable, my dear chap, MPs are never going to vote for a man who both waved the mace about in the Commons and walked out of the Cabinet in a huff. Could you have an emotional finger like that on the nuclear button?"

That, and a joke or two about haircuts and flak jackets, saw them through their *digests*, reassuring themselves that something more resembling the present management would succeed when Mrs Thatcher finally called it a day.

They no longer have that same confidence. Indeed, the present management is in danger of becoming totally fixated about a man whom, tellingly, they refer to less frequently by name than as "the Member for Henley". Don't say his name and the ju-ju man can't get you. Heseltine has become the elusive Pimpernel of Tory politics — a one-man guerrilla force striking here and striking there but never pinned down long enough in a single spot to run the risk of obliteration.

The Tory whips sought to present him as the manipulator behind the Michael Mates amendment on the poll tax. He was not the organizer of that revolt, and most MPs knew it. But as a result of such maladroitness Heseltine, who cast his first major vote against the

Government on that issue, emerged a winner when the revolt assumed the proportions it did. Open-minded MPs in the new Conservative intake decided to make up their own minds in future about him rather than listen to inspired whispers.

With many Tory MPs in the South-east deeply concerned about possible development of Green Belt land, and with Nicholas Ridley declaring that their selfishness "sticks in his gullet", Heseltine has emerged as their champion, crusading against the erosion of rural areas.

Ridley, a man who has rather more of what the Spanish call *cajones* than some peler spirits on the front bench, has hit back by suggesting that in his own days as Environment Secretary the Member for Henley was by no means reluctant to sprinkle the countryside with new Heseltines.

But Heseltine, whose long-term concern with Merseyside and with correcting the economic imbalance between North and South makes him sound less selfish than others when coming to the aid of what Northern MPs have dubbed the "southern comfort" group, has succeeded none the less in planting the message "Vote Heseltine to stop the South becoming a concrete jungle."

As for the chocolate makers' "bars wars", Heseltine has succeeded once again in putting himself at the head of a growing Tory groundswell on a Union Jack issue by leading the calls for the Swiss takeover bids for Rowntree to be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

With some 100 Tory MPs showing their concern, Lord Young has been put in the position of either conceding a reference, which would now be

seen as a victory for Heseltine, or to leave a vast cohort again convinced that Heseltine speaks up for their instincts better than ministers do. Heseltine is the best platform orator in the party and, with his endless round of constituency engagements, has built up a strong body of support among the Tory rank and file. The question has been: when MPs come to choose the next leader will they notice the torches flickering on the Tory hillside? Heseltine's task now is to prepare MPs to receive that message. And it is going well.

There are currently four men who have defied the laws of political gravity by retaining real status and attention on the back benches after leaving office — Heseltine, his old adversary, Leon Brittan, Norman Tebbit and John Biffen.

But about Heseltine in particular there is these days the crackle of electricity when he rises in the Commons. What will he say this time? Will it wound the Government? The cleverness of the operation is that quite often he does not attack at all but robustly supports the Government on, say, defence policy or the Gibraltar affair.

Wisely, he demonstrates that there remains much in common between his beliefs and the Thatcherite mainstream. A Heseltine leadership, his words imply, would not be too radical a departure from what Tory MPs have known. But it would avoid some of the pitfalls into which the present management has fallen.

Heseltine has the advantage over his leadership rivals who remain within the government team that he can choose what he likes from the Thatcher menu. They have to swallow the lot.

SCIENCE REPORT

Bug in waiting

Washington The treatment of amoebic dysentery, one of the chief causes of death (especially among infants) in developing countries, may be transformed by the changing view of the organism responsible now emerging from research at the Weizmann Institute in Israel and the National Institutes of Health in the United States.

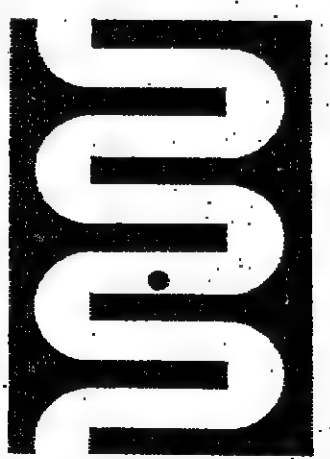
Hundreds of millions of people around the world harbor in their gut the single-celled parasite *Entamoeba histolytica*. Most show no symptoms, but about one in 10 can suffer severe diarrhoea, destruction of the intestinal lining and, sometimes, liver damage.

For more than half a century physicians have been perplexed to understand the reasons for these two different responses to infection.

One theory, first put forward 60 years ago by researchers at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, is that there are two genetically different forms of the amoeba, one pathogenic and the other not. Treatment of amoebic dysentery has been based on the assumption that only patients with symptoms require treatment.

New research by Professor David Mirelman suggests that even those without symptoms may be at risk if they harbor *E. histolytica* in their gut. He and his fellow researchers believe these may be only one form of *E. histolytica* but that it can surreptitiously change from being a benign visitor to a virulent pathogen.

So far, there is only indirect



Richard Leachman

evidence for Mirelman's hypothesis from human patients, but he is intrigued by the case of a former US serviceman living in Israel who went into hospital for heart surgery. Two days after the operation, physicians were stunned to find huge numbers of amoebae in his stools. The chances that he had contracted a parasite in hospital were extremely small.

The mystery was apparently solved when it emerged that the patient had contracted amoebic dysentery while serving in Korea in 1951, but had apparently been cured.

Mirelman believes the patient may have been carrying the parasite throughout the interval, but without symptoms of disease. The physical and psychological stress of the operation, coupled with the administration of intravenous feeding and antibiotics, might then have changed the patient's intestinal environment, activating the dormant or

ganisms in the patient's gut. Mirelman has shown, in laboratory experiments, that one strain of *E. histolytica* can change from being innocuous to pathogenic. After growing *E. histolytica* isolated from patients without symptoms, he slowly shifted the chemical composition of the solution in which they were growing.

After a time, these supposedly non-pathogenic amoebae were able to produce disease symptoms in animals, and also began producing the enzymes normally associated with pathogenic strains.

Mirelman has a unique opportunity to study the influence of changed environment on the thousands of Jews from Ethiopia who emigrated to Israel in 1985. Many carried parasites endemic to Africa which caused no symptoms there, but which struck their carriers down with dysentery after they arrived in Israel. Mirelman is working on the theory that a new diet may have been the cause.

If all the people who carry *E. histolytica* are at risk of developing the symptoms of disease, the public health consequences would be enormous. The present treatment of patients with dysentery symptoms are themselves toxic, and would not be acceptable for asymptomatic carriers.

Mirelman's hope is that, by learning more of the molecular genetics of amoebae, he will be able to develop a drug that will more gently rid the body of these unwelcome visitors.

JOSEPH PALCA

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THE MORAL DEFENCE

In neither logic nor fairness is there justification for denying Mrs Thatcher's right to defend the moral basis of her policies in the light of her personal religious convictions. This is the ground on which she is regularly attacked by clerics and others who condemn the Government's social policies as morally flawed or even, as the Bishop of Durham described them recently, "wicked". While it has to be assumed that his criterion of "wickedness" has something to do with his understanding of Christianity, Mrs Thatcher is entitled to rebut it by reference to the same criterion.

Yet one of the clergymen who had opposed the invitation to Mrs Thatcher to address the Assembly of the Church of Scotland said afterwards that what the Government had been "doing to the ... poor since 1979" made her speech "a disgraceful travesty of the Gospel". Such intemperance is alone reason enough for Mrs Thatcher not to let the charges against her policy go by default. On the whole, she and her theological advisers made a good job of defending her case at Edinburgh.

The essence of her argument was that Christianity is concerned with spiritual redemption and personal responsibility. It follows that the individual should have scope to work and to use his talents to create wealth. It also follows that each individual has a personal moral duty to use that wealth responsibly and for the good of others. Though the State must provide that nobody is in want of sustenance and that education and health care are available for all, the intervention of the State should not be on a scale that diminishes individual responsibility.

This is a clear and sensible creed that ought to command general consent. The political debate should be concerned with where precisely the lines of limitation are to be drawn between State and individual to achieve the maximum possible good. That is the issue, and it becomes Mr Neil Kinnock, who does not base his own political position on any religious foundation, to denounce Mrs Thatcher for "selective quotation from the Bible".

Yet in one respect the focus used by Mrs Thatcher did not fully display the true basis in reason for her political ethic. The heart of her argument can be summed up in the following phrases: "It is not the creation of wealth that is wrong but the love of money for its own sake. The spiritual dimension comes in deciding what one does with the wealth... we are all

responsible for our own actions... we cannot simply delegate the exercise of mercy and generosity to others."

All this is true. Confidence in the spread of responsible individual stewardship must plainly provide the moral justification for the Government's approach to encouraging personal wealth. Yet the fact must also honestly be faced that what first stirs any individual to work hard is the urge to provide as fully as he can for his family's and his own needs. What is at issue is where he draws the boundary between such needs and what altruistically he gives to other causes.

No rule can be devised to guide the decision and it is here that the better off confront the eye of a needle. Conscience rules in this matter and needs to be stirred. Indeed, the clergy would be more usefully employed stirring it in the older fashion than in pronouncing political anathemas. But it is important to recognize honestly that the primary spur in individual earning is not the urge to dispose of money altruistically, but to discharge the obligation to immediate direct dependants.

Mrs Thatcher did not confront this reality directly and her address might have left the unreal impression that altruism is the moral spur for wealth creation. She came closest to the truth in quoting St Paul: "If a man will not work he shall not eat." For what is at issue is how best to stir mankind to work for the good of all, given the reality of human nature.

The pretence that policies for State provision are intrinsically more unselfish is an empty one. Even where the State takes most in order to redistribute it, this is done on the basis that each individual retains what is deemed to satisfy his or her need. Pure morality in material terms is attainable only by the special self-denial of the monastery to which few are called. The State cannot provide it.

The fundamental moral and religious defence of Mrs Thatcher's case is that her politics work with the grain of human nature to create the most productive form of altruism. The case against the dominance of State provision, for which so many of her clerical critics hanker, is that it works against the grain of human reality to the disadvantage of all. This is the lesson the Communist countries have been learning so painfully, and with which even the Labour Party under Mr Kinnock is trying to come to terms.

EASTERN EUROPE'S DOMINOES

The first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party cut a sad and lonely figure when he delivered his valedictory address to Hungary's Communist Party conference yesterday. He was a man out of his age; a leader whose time had run out.

The manner of Mr Janos Kadar's removal was a renewed indictment of a system that does not, perhaps cannot, allow its leaders to retire gracefully. At 75 years old, he was exposed to the whispering campaigns, the criticism and the back-stabbing which precede communist-style demise. He has the slight consolation of the honorary post of president. But no one who has spent 32 years in office and has no special misdeed to his name should be reduced, as he was, to pleading publicly with his successors that his intentions were not all bad.

However repugnant and undemocratic the administration he served, it was less oppressive than those of several neighbouring countries. In this, Mr Kadar's defence was justified: his intentions were not all bad. After coming to power on the back of Soviet tanks in 1956, a Hungarian quivering, he learned how to bow to Moscow in such a way as to minimize the pain for his fellow-countrymen. He held on to power through all the vicissitudes of de-Stalinization in Eastern Europe, and life for Hungarians improved.

Well before the accession of Mr Gorbachev in Moscow, Mr Kadar pioneered the idea that relative economic success could buy less Soviet interference. Hungary is blessed with the advantages of a small population, relatively advanced industry, a kindly climate and efficient agriculture.

Under Mr Kadar, it became one of the most prosperous — and one of the more humane — countries in the Soviet orbit. For Hungarians generally, there was more in the shops and a brighter life. For intellectuals, there was a more gentle approach to dissent so long as the essentials of communist party supremacy were not challenged. For communist believers in the West, disillusioned by the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, Hungary furnished proof that communism could be made to work.

Alas for them, and for Mr Kadar, their conclusion was premature. In recent years, Hungary has been subject to the same economic pressures which have brought the economies of other centrally planned economies near to bankruptcy. Risking disapproval

from Moscow, Mr Kadar permitted more flexibility. The Hungarian market became more open and more competitive. There was room for limited private enterprise and talk of making the currency convertible.

But those policies failed to salvage Hungary's living standards and the perils of living on credit became clear. With the introduction this year of income tax and VAT, a mood of despondency and cynicism set in. The Communist Party leadership took the unusual step of admitting openly that it had made mistakes. In the pre-Gorbachev past, such failures would have brought pressure for a return to orthodox command methods. But with the Soviet Union being led, however unwillingly, to observe market mechanisms, all Moscow can counsel is *perestroika*.

This presents Hungary, and Mr Kadar's successor in particular, with a problem. For *perestroika* is pretty much what Hungary has been engaged on for the past 15 years. It is a measure of the change now taking place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe that by the end of last year Mr Kadar was looking dated and out of touch. His Hungarian *perestroika*, however, was still well ahead of the field.

It has now reached the point where economic reform can go no further without impinging on the power and influence of the Communist Party. If industrial enterprises are to have more autonomy, the Party's say in their affairs will have to be eliminated. And if Party officials once lose this power, they will gradually lose much else besides. This is the question Mr Grosz and his team will face at every turn in the months to come.

For Hungary, the departure of Mr Kadar means that the last link between the leadership generation of 1956 and the present. Gradually, talk of politics — deadened for so long — could return to the cafe tables of Budapest.

Elsewhere in Eastern Europe, events in Hungary mean something different. They tell those leaders who remain of Brezhnev's old guard that their days are numbered. In East Germany, Romania and Bulgaria, a younger generation of communists will sense the chance of power and increase the pressure. If even Janos Kadar, with his respectable record on *perestroika*, his muted implementation of *glasnost* and his steely determination can resist no longer, the time of change elsewhere in Eastern Europe cannot be far away.

Future of drama

From Mr John Mortimer, QC

Sir, I hope that the strong and effective support that the Ilea has given over the years to drama education, dance and the theatre will not be forgotten in the current debate over Ilea's future.

As a well-resourced strategic authority Ilea has been able to develop drama teaching to unprecedented levels; almost all secondary schools have drama departments; almost a third of Ilea's further education colleges offer A-level theatre studies; the Central School of Speech and Drama is an Ilea college, and runs a nationally respected speech therapy department, as well as the only BEd course in educational drama in the country.

The authority has a team of drama and dance inspectors and a drama centre which runs a wide range of in-service training courses and helps teachers with

classroom work. Ilea backs up these services with a generous policy of grants for talented individuals to go on to further training; many household names, including Hywel Bennett and Derek Griffiths, began their careers in this way.

Ilea pioneered Theatre in Education, and spends over £1 million a year to give London's young people access to the vast range of theatre experiences available in the capital. The Cockpit Arms Centre, the Curtain Theatre, the Greenwich Young People's Theatre, Theatre Centre, Upstream Children's Theatre, Unicorn Theatre, the Puppet Centre, Whildig, Common Lore, Age Exchange, the Young Vic, Electric Theatre and the National Youth Theatre are among the companies getting substantial funding from Ilea.

In 1907 the first group of London schoolchildren were sent

free of charge by the London County Council to see a production of *Julius Caesar* at the Haymarket Theatre, starring Sir Henry Irving. Since then thousands of children who might well not otherwise have had the chance have similarly experienced the magic of the theatre for themselves. Of course all of this costs money — and if the Ilea were abolished it is highly doubtful that such provision could be maintained by impoverished London boroughs.

Drama, dance, and music are not luxuries for young people — they are vital part of the curriculum. I urge the Government not to place at risk one of the most innovative and successful educational drama services to be found anywhere.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN MORTIMER,
Turrell Heath Cottage,
Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
May 13.

Eye of a needle to work abroad

From the Director of VSO

Sir, Mr Rupert Douglas-Bate (May 18) complains that he has not been accepted by development agencies such as VSO, in spite of a keen desire to work in the Third World. Without commenting on his individual case, I would like to point out that VSO receives 30,000 enquiries per year from people who would like to work overseas; of these, we recruit and send 700. Everybody goes in response to a specific request from the country concerned and, like any sensible employer, our partners overseas specify clearly the skills, qualifications and experience they require.

We hope in the near future to be able to consider married applicants and families where only one parent will be doing VSO; but this will only be possible in certain skill areas.

Yours faithfully,
NEIL MCINTOSH, Director,
Voluntary Service Overseas,
9 Belgrave Square, SW1.
May 20.

From Mr T. M. Unwin

Sir, So young men of 24 find it impossible to get jobs in Third World development too, even though excellently qualified. And men of 60 or over can't become magistrates, as your columns have recently demonstrated.

A man of 64 who is very fit and qualified by 40 years of very relevant experience in Africa, Asia and Oceania has, over the course of the last four years, written many more letters than your young correspondent of yesterday and, despite excellent personal contacts and references, finds himself turned down over and over again: too old, though this is seldom put so bluntly; yet so many men in public life are much older without this being considered a disqualification.

Can anyone suggest valid reasons for this discrimination? I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
TOM UNWIN,
The Fort, Milverton,
Taunton, Somerset.
May 19.

Moral science

From Professor Sir Ronald Mason, FRS

Sir, You may agree that if science is to be viewed in moral terms the factual basis of any contributions to the debate should be secure. Professor Rosenhead (May 17) will have his own reasons for his misrepresentation of defence research and development programmes. I can state quite simply 1. There are no national programmes for the development of "chemical and biological weapons, or their delivery".

2. Any development programme for nuclear weapons, or their delivery, has no connection whatsoever with MoD-funded work in universities.

3. It is not true that "52 per cent of all funding for research and development in Britain is weapons-related"; that figure stands close to MoD's "share" of Government-funded research and development, the great majority of which is with development programmes in British industry, directed at the security needs of a defensive Alliance.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD MASON,
Nelson House,
Dolphin Square, SW1.

Israeli prisons

From Sir Jane Moonman

Sir, Ian Murray refers (May 17) to a report by a Palestinian agency alleging that systematic beatings and torture take place in Israeli military prisons. The report particularly names Dahariya detention centre, near Hebron.

I was in Dahariya last week and was permitted to question detainees and soldiers. I am convinced that there is no systematic beating or torture at Dahariya or any of the other detention centres that I have visited. The Red Cross pays fortnightly visits to all detention centres in the West Bank and Gaza. No allegations of beating or torture have been lodged with the Red Cross to be passed on to the Israeli authorities.

Yours faithfully,
JANE MOONMAN, Director,
Britain/Israel Public Affairs Centre,
126/134 Baker Street, W1.
May 17.

Estate agents' worth

From Mr Nicholas Turner

Sir, Thank you for highlighting (report, May 18) the continued absence of any requirement that estate agents have qualifications or experience. In 1979 Parliament gave the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry power to ensure that persons engaged in estate-agency work satisfy minimum standards of competence. It is astonishing that Parliament has not required successive secretaries of state to use those powers, so that the public can be assured of such standards.

It is all the more surprising that in the interim the Government has introduced the Financial Services Act, closely regulating the provision of financial investment advice. House purchase is most people's largest investment and the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers wishes it had attracted the same attention.

Yours faithfully,
C. B. TURNER, (Chairman,
Residential Estate Agency Committee),
Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers,
3 Cadogan Gate, SW1.

Snags in private health insurance

From Mr Ray Whitney, MP for Wycombe (Conservative)

Sir, You are right to say (leading article, May 17) that a radical approach to the reform of the National Health Service is necessary, but the Government would be seriously misguided to believe that reform could be achieved by making contributions to private health insurance partly tax-deductible.

This would be bad politics and even worse health economics. No greater political gift could be presented to those who assert that my party is on a deliberate policy of allowing the NHS to decline.

Subscribers to private insurance tend to be those who have less need of health care than most and who live in areas where NHS facilities are better than average. The latest proposals would deepen these differences and distortions and sharpen what John Moore described, on the day your leader appeared, as "the sterile distinction between the public and private health-care sectors".

To boost private health insurance by such a simplistic method would simply increase the pressure for greater expenditure on the public sector. The "deadweight" cost to the Treasury of giving tax breaks to the 10 per cent of the population who already have private cover would be likely to more than outweigh the reduction in NHS spending of the marginal costs of the treatment provided by private medicine. Such treatment is heavily concentrated on 20 to 30 operations for "cold" surgery.

Would the individual be able to will to opt back into the NHS? If so, as experience in other countries has demonstrated, there would be no significant reduction in NHS costs. If not, the arrangement would become very complex and tendentious. And would primary care be included?

You suggest that, as part of these worrying proposals, the Treasury has now dropped its traditional — and well-founded — opposition to hypothecated taxes. If true, this can only be another manifestation of its failure to understand the strength of contemporary pressures for ever-increasing health spending. They cannot be bought off in this way.

The solution to the health service dilemma can be found by building on the proposals of the BMA committee in 1970 (of which Geoffrey Howe was a member) and the best foreign experience since then. We need to set our hospitals free, acting as viable commercial units, and grant everyone a health credit, with the general practitioner acting as bud-

get-holder and accepting responsibility for providing or arranging all necessary treatment. Invalids would be able to top up for additional benefits (private beds, cosmetic surgery, etc.). The elderly and the chronic sick would be specially treated as Government-insured.

A scheme on these lines would automatically create the mechanisms for a more effective use of resources which cannot be produced by Aneurin Bevan's structure, as 40 years of tinkering have proved, would guarantee better quality health care for all, and would offer the best possibility of stimulating the additional health spending which, as a nation, we clearly need.

Sincerely,
RAY WHITNEY,
House of Commons.
May 18.

From Professor Emeritus P. F. Jones

Sir, There seems to be general agreement that the hospital service of the NHS should be maintained, but there is a limit to its ability to survive major modifications. This limit is certainly threatened by those who propose a large extension of private medicine.

The essential point is that the NHS provides a full and integrated service, but the private hospital sector does not attempt to do this. If the private sector is extended the principal effect will be to transfer a large number of planned surgical operations from the district general hospitals where they are currently performed to private hospitals.

The NHS will not be left to provide only "services to the poor to an acceptable standard" but in fact left to continue to provide many vital services for everyone: specialised units for the newborn and children, and for patients with malignant disease and organ failure, and the whole range of emergencies, including road and domestic accidents, heart attacks, premature births and all the abdominal emergencies.

The NHS will be expected to continue all these services at a high standard, although the responsible consultants will increasingly be away operating at private hospitals, and therefore less able to train their junior staff, who will be the next generation of consultants.

One must hope that these consequences are being seriously considered.

Yours sincerely,
PETER F. JONES,
7 Park Road,
Culter, Aberdeen.
May 16.

TV watchdog

From the Reverend Peter J. Myers

Sir, The existence of the Broadcasting Standards Council (report, May 17) seems to imply that worrying factors about Government censorship of the viewing public of this land.

Surely every household has its own form of censorship in the on/off button on the television. If the viewer does not consider a programme is suitable viewing, then it is easy to simply not watch that programme. Surely we do not need to have our programmes sanitised before they come to us, or is this simply another example of central Government attempting to dictate every aspect of our life, including taste in entertainment?

Further, if television needs to be sanitised, then does this not imply that television is the only possible medium of home entertainment, as current thinking would seem to suggest that everything must be watchable by the entire family, for without television there can be no other entertainment.

Please, Sir William Rees-Mogg, credit the people of this country with the ability to switch off the television and do something else if there is nothing on worth watching. After all, the alternative here in Shrewsbury for me could be to go down to the corner shop and borrow a video that makes most sex and violence on television look like something that would not be out of place at the proverbial vicar's tea party!

Yours faithfully,
PETER J. MYERS,
52 Canon Street,
Cherry Orchard,
Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
May 18.

From Mr C. J. V. Robson

Sir, Sir William Rees-Mogg, in his

Gay Christians

From the Rev Canon Eric Jarvis

Sir, The dust is settling after the ruling of the Chancellor in the London Consistory Court (report, May 17) that the Lesbian and Gay Christian Movement (LGCM) must leave the office in the bell tower of St Botolph's Aldgate it has occupied for over 11 years. It is appropriate to consider urgently the point made by Dr Edward Norman in his sensitive and welcome article (May 7), in which he writes:

If the Church is not to have a place where practising gay Christians can meet and exchange information, and where, in an antipathetic culture, they can find mutual understanding, then the Church will itself be the loser.

It may be some ecclesiastical authorities consider the presence of LGCM in a church tower to be inappropriate, but surely there are others who know of a place where gay Christians can have an office for the purpose Dr Norman mentions? If so, I hope your readers will encourage them not to be backward in coming forward.

Homosexuals in the general

Heading for a dusty answer

From Mr Chris Boon

Sir, The letterheads of many companies and business organisations today contain telephone, telex, and facsimile numbers. In most cases I have encountered, the facsimile number appears at the end of such lists of information and there is therefore a strong tendency, when looking for a telephone number, for the eye to alight more readily on the facsimile number.

The result is that I, and I am sure others, make many calls only to hear the electronic sounds of a facsimile machine answering. British Telecom make additional profits as a result.

Should a standard not be introduced to ensure that facsimile numbers are always displayed in a way that immediately distinguishes them from telephone numbers used for voice communication? Yours faithfully,
CHRIS BOON,
(Managing Director),
Boon Communications Ltd,
Crays Pond House,
Crays Pond,
Reading, Berkshire.
May 16.



ON THIS DAY

MAY 23 1912

The trial mentioned below followed a police raid on the Women's Social and Political Union. Emmeline Pankhurst (1858-1928) had been jailed in 1908 for three months for "conduct likely to procure a breach of the peace".

SUFFRAGIST LEADERS CONVICTED.

SENTENCE OF NINE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

The trial for conspiracy of the Suffragist leaders, Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pettiback Lawrence, closed yesterday at the Central Criminal Court after a hearing which had occupied six days. The jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, with a recommendation to the Home Secretary in consideration of the "undoubtedly pure motives" underlying the women's suffrage agitation. The defendants asked to be treated as first class misdemeanants, but Mr. Justice Coleridge, in passing sentence of nine months' imprisonment in the second division, said that to grant the request would be to put into the hands of the defendants fresh capacity for executing their purpose to continue breaking the law...

In closing his address the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it had been suggested that proper consideration was not shown to women. He was sure the jury did not wish to consider that question, but when they heard so much about the wrongs from which women were said to be suffering at the hands of men —

Mrs. Pankhurst. — No one has said that. We say we are taxed without being represented, and we want the right of self-government so that we can get the wrongs of women redressed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL asked the jury to remember that the balance, particularly in moments of danger, was not all on the side of men. As they knew, when they heard so much about the wrongs from which women were said to be suffering at the hands of men —

Mrs. Pankhurst. — What about women on the streets?...

The JUDGE, in summing-up... said that some of the strongest expressions upon which the prosecution relied as evidence of inciting language had been neither denied nor discovered by any of the accused persons. They said that other people, Cabinet Ministers, had also incited. If that were true it was not a defence. But what responsible politician had been proved to have incited, counselled, or procured any of these women to break the windows of peaceful citizens? ... It was also said that the motive of the defendants was political, but criminal law dealt not with motives, but intentions. It was no answer to the person whose property had been intentionally damaged to say that those who committed the damage did not do so for private gain, but for some ulterior purpose.

The jury, who were out of Court for about 25 minutes beyond the luncheon interval, returned a verdict of *Guilty* against the three defendants, excluding in the case of Mrs. Pankhurst, a number of counts which had been withdrawn...

Mrs. Pettiback Lawrence... suggested that if those who were the leaders of a great political movement were treated as ordinary criminals, while men who committed such outrages were sentenced to the first division, it would leave a permanent sense of outrage in the minds of women...

Mrs. Pankhurst said she would rather stay in prison for seven years with the status of a political offender free from the taint of crime of the ordinary kind, than she would spend seven days as a prisoner in the second or third division associated in the public mind with and made to feel herself the indignity of being classed with those who broke the law with criminal intent...

THE ARTS

TELEVISION

Boos and ballyhoo

"Beardsley and Lineker want to play," Ron Atkinson explained, for the benefit of the hard of understanding: "they want to score goals." One of football's more cherished thinkers, Atkinson is perhaps the last man in the British Isles capable of uttering the words "dead ball situation" with Ronie rather than ironic intent.

Football - The Rous Cup (ITV Saturday) might equally have been called *Culloden - The Rematch*. This everyday story of clogging folk was preceded by a charity quickie (in which Old Scotland stuffed Old England 3-0) and an ocean of boos. "Scotland The Brave" was booed; "God Save The Queen" was booed; if only Mrs Thatcher had not been otherwise detained in Edinburgh, she could have achieved a personal double by being booed at Hampden and Wembley on successive Saturdays.

What was remarkable about all this was the commentator's unwillingness to comment upon it. Apart from one cursory, unconvincing shot of "crowd trouble" during the match itself - at a point when most of the spectators appeared to have given up watching the football in favour of the mayhem on the terraces - the home viewer might have been left with the impression that the shop-soiled phrase "audience" is jocular. Try telling that to the staff of London Underground.

International One-Day Cricket (BBC2) took the opposite line, faithfully following the morose "LA Wave" of the Headingley crowd as the beer wore on. Would anyone indulge in such antics if television did not provide the oxygen of publicity?

Last night's *Everyman* (BBC1) set up camp with the Karen Liberation Army, the ethnic minority who have been waging war on the Burmese government for the past 40 years. Loyal to Britain during the Japanese invasion, the Karen felt themselves betrayed at independence, when the Burmese yoke once again fell into place.

Much of the programme consisted of atrocity stories, each one seemingly more grotesque than the last, laid at the door of the government troops. Amnesty International, broadly accepting the veracity of these reports, but many British viewers will have found it hard to sympathize with people who goad their working elephants by means of pick-blows to the head.

Having A Baby (BBC1) is a new series of useful advice for prospective mothers, which runs on buzzwords. Future mums are urged to reconsider their "lifestyle": their wombs are the fortresses "environment". Recommendations to consume low-fat yoghurt are surely a persuasive argument in favour of effective contraception.

Martin Cropper

"HURRAH, HURRAH FOR MARIE STOPES. SHE'S TAUGHT THE MODERN GIRL THE ROPES"

Francis King, Sunday Telegraph

Susan Hampshire Marie Stopes

MARRIED LOVE

a new play by Peter Luke

Joan Plowright

"JOAN PLOWRIGHT'S STYLISH PRODUCTION"

Mick Martin, Guardian

"SUSAN HAMPSHIRE'S CONVINCING VITALITY AND PASSION"

Time Out

A GENEROUS AND WITTY TRIBUTE TO A REMARKABLE WOMAN

Sunday Telegraph

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Three of a deadly kind: Joan Plowright (left), Joely Richardson (centre) and Juliet Stevenson, all called Cissie Colpitts in *Drowning By Numbers*

Late joys as the festival comes to an end

CANNES FILM FESTIVAL

Peter Greenaway's new *Drowning By Numbers* contains four murders and other violent deaths, although not exactly a thriller. It resurrects the character Cissie Colpitts, from Greenaway's early films. The name is shared by Joan Plowright (Cissie one), her daughter Juliet Stevenson (Cissie two), and Joely Richardson (Cissie three), Stevenson's niece.

Cissie one has drowned her husband in a tin bath, which the coroner Madgett (Bernard Hill) overlooks, since he is very much in love with her. Unfortunately he is also in love with Cissies two and three; later, Cissie two dumps her husband in the sea, and Cissie three here in a swimming pool.

Underlining the round of submission is Madgett's son, Smut, who turns everything into a ritualized game. As usual with Greenaway, the firmament is streaming with large, awkward ideas to do with sex and death.

Chris Menges has a reputation as a cameraman, most recently for *The Killing Fields* and *The Mission*. His directorial debut, *A World Apart*, is set in South Africa in 1963. It uses the device of seeing the drama through the eyes of a 13-year-old child, whose activist father flees the country and whose communist mother (Barbara Hershey) is detained.

The film's strengths are its lack of sentimentality over what is clearly an emotive issue, and the fact that the mother is no saint; her coldness towards her daughter is partly an expedient secrecy and partly personal failing. When the interrogating officer (David Suchet) taunts her with using communism as an excuse for neglecting her children, we hear the truth from the mouth of the Devil.

Bertrand Tavernier's *Round Midnight* proved that the troubled life of a jazz saxophonist could make a fine film. Perhaps Clint Eastwood took encouragement from there to embark on *Bird*, his very different, but equally risky, life of Charlie Parker.

The film opens with Parker's breakdown after the death of his child, in the early Fifties and closes with his death in 1955. He was 34, but doctors estimated his age between 50 and 60, such were the ravages of the jazzman's twin demons, alcohol and drugs.

With a smooth and easy rhythm, the film flashes back and forth across the important incidents in his life. All is suggested with an admirable economy which never feels thin or over-compressed. More important, the film

allows space for Parker's music. Lennie Niehaus cleaned up the original recordings electronically, isolated Parker's solos and then hired musicians to fill in. He also taught Forest Whitaker (Charlie Parker) to play the saxophone.

Whitaker gives an excellent performance as the shambling bear of a man, shading between his cool periods and the tetchy, explosive breakdowns. As the film is at pains to underline, the drugs and booze were by-products of his creative torment, not its main-spring. Diane Venora is equally good as Parker's wife.

Given that the film is two and three quarter hours long, has a nearly all black cast, no stars, and is the life of a man little known outside jazz circles, then it is glorious proof that Clint Eastwood is still Hollywood's most adventurous risk-taker.

Chris Peachment

Whispering gallery

THEATRE

Cymbeline

If nothing else, the experience of witnessing Peter Hall's valditory trilogy should prevent the spectator ever again from dredging up glib comparisons between Shakespeare's final phase and Beethoven's last quartets.

Far from offering consoling images of reconciliation and harmony between man and nature, these are violently unreconciled works, seething with frustration, activated by brutal and irrational impulses, and inflicting damage on innocent and guilty alike.

Following *The Winter's Tale* and *The Tempest*, *Cymbeline* becomes a whispering gallery of the preceding two, so that the music of Prospero's island seems to hover over Belarius's cave, and the imprisoned Posthumus awakens from his vision of Jupiter, longing like Caliban to dream again.

If there is a master-mind behind the plays, it is beyond me to detect it. What is certain is that comparable actions in the three works light up each others' darker corners - as though the same characters were being reincarnated in changed circumstances.

With fresh memories of Leontes, for instance, it is impossible to view Posthumus as the innocent victim of a plausible liar. Murderous jealousy is already latent in his nature, ready to be triggered off at the first pretext. And Peter Woodward's performance acknowledges this, presenting him as a stiff lace-collared Puritan, on his British best behaviour among the loose-mannered Italians, until Iachimo turns the key and releases his sulphurous depths.

Posthumus and Iachimo both emerge as haters of women; but of contrasting types. Where Posthumus's undeclared feelings are buried under rigid idealism, Tim Pigott-Smith's Iachimo begins from a position of undisguised sexual contempt.



Innocence meets misogyny: Geraldine James (Imogen/Imogen) and Peter Woodward (Posthumus Leonatus)

And they proceed to develop in contrary directions: Posthumus moving from artificial nobility into gut-loathing and self-destructive ecstasy; Iachimo from cynical appetite to the unforeseen experience of love and betrayal, which destroys him. The contrast is wonderfully summed up in their wordless battlefield duel: Posthumus is transformed into an invincibly agile peasant, brandishing a staff, while guilt-laden Iachimo can hardly raise his sword.

Imogen figures in the cast list as "Imogen"; a textual revision asserting her name to be as emblematic as Perdita and Miranda. Innocence, taken straight, has no need to ingratiate itself; for spectators to whom the role spells charm and pathos, Geraldine James's imperiously forthright performance will come as a mighty shock.

Striding on like Britannia minus breast-plate, she wastes no time with false courtesies or displays of modesty, and after Cloten's serene

nade ("Hark, hark! the lark" which Harrison Birchwistle ruthlessly tailors to this inept wooer's level) she reveals herself a pile-driving scold, whose ringing cadences would repel any unwanted admirer for a five-mile radius.

But, like the two men, she undergoes a chastening metamorphosis. In her awakening with the headless trunk of the supposed Posthumus - representing all emotion to hold on to her sanity, and then breaking down and taking the body in her arms - Imogen is reborn as the familiar Imogen.

From these details it will already be clear that Hall's *Cymbeline* differs vastly from Bill Alexander's recent RSC version. The main difference is that, where Alexander made a conscious point of the play's multiple styles and historical periods, Hall does all he can to iron it out into an appearance of consistency.

A good deal of vitality, in particular comic vitality, is lost by this approach. Centrally, the

production is at pains to present Cymbeline himself with the respect due to a king. Tony Church certainly endows him with unusual power and dignity, but at the expense of minimizing his dotting dependence on his wicked Queen (despite a marvellous exhibition of saucer-eyed innocence from Eileen Atkins), and of stamping out all his hilarious delayed responses during the cumulative revelations of the last act.

In its treatment of diseased passion, its examination of the paradoxes of truth and innocence, and (not least) its success in unravelling and clarifying some of the knottiest verse anywhere in Shakespeare, this is a richly rewarding work. In its attempt to tidy the show up into a semblance of tragic dignity, it leaves a lot out.

It is Posthumus's noble account of the story; we could have done with Iachimo's racy version besides.

Irving Wardle

RADIO

It seems to be no secret, even inside Broadcasting House, that Citizens has not so far come up to scratch. Undeniably the serial is not attracting enough listeners for its long-term good. One reason for this I put forward in December and it is still true: the major characters are young things in their twenties and almost certainly less than compelling for a large section of Radio 4's constituency.

Yet there are older characters: the younger folk have parents, there's Megan Pryce with her bad back and Ernest lurking in the basement. They all get a fair crack

Not together

of the whip, yet they remain peripheral to the action. Why is this? To me the answer lies in the structure *Citizens* has adopted.

Most of the older generation live at the ends of "spokes", of which the hub is London. Limerick Road reaches out to them, occasionally they show up at Limerick Road, but they do not interact.

What *Citizens* - in striking contrast to *The Archers* - lacks almost entirely is a wide sense of community. The little band gath-

ered in Alex's bulging house does not generate its own magnetic field.

At the same time, the programme is in many ways extremely well done. The dialogue lives, the episodes cohere internally and one with another, while the acting is convincing and often very good.

Moreover, the whole operation displays one of the essentials of the successful serial: returning to it, you are quickly involved and up to date. But involvement stops

short, largely for the reasons I have already mentioned, although there is another, which a colleague put to me.

Soaps offer wish fulfilment, but there's precious little wish fulfilment to be found in *Citizens*: it is a little like one of those socially aware family dramas you sometimes hear of an afternoon and think well of. What does fine for an afternoon is less enticing in the long term.

When it comes to sense of community, Israel possesses a super-abundance and this has emerged strongly from the programmes dedicated to marking the 40th anniversary of the state.

The history of Israel is explicitly the subject of *The Twice-Promised Land* (Radio 4, Wednesdays, repeating Sundays), a truly absorbing three-part study which is charting the conflicts of idealism, compassion, common sense, ruthlessness, religious mania and brute reality, which have kept the country in turmoil since its foundation.

But, for me, the most memorable of the anniversary productions has been a play, Israel's 1987 Italia Prize entry, Nava Senoff's *The Child Behind The Eyes* (Radio 4, Wednesday) was a monologue, superlatively performed by Maureen Lipman, about a woman who bears and comes to terms with and grows to love a Down's Syndrome child.

This was one of those rare occasions where writing and acting simply transfer you into someone else's life and experience. Deeply felt, deeply unsentimental, it was enough to move anyone to tears. And did.

David Wade

French lesson

Ballet du Nord
Theatre Royal,
Brighton

DANCE

When the Brighton Festival decided this year to add a classical ballet company to its list of dance offerings, it made sense to look just across the Channel for a likely candidate. The French have put their money where the British make do with fine words, and Ballet du Nord is only one of 17 publicly supported dance companies throughout French regions - to be increased to 19 this year, officially proclaimed the Year of Dance.

Ballet du Nord was founded five years ago to serve the Nord-Pas-de-Calais regions; it has 26 dancers and, under its American director Alfonso Carr, has used Balanchine's ballets as the backbone of its repertoire in the way that British companies tend to look back to Petipa's classics as their basis.

You would not expect a small regional company to reach New York City ballet standards in these works, with their demands for speed and energy as well as technique. Besides, although Ballet du Nord meets small stages on its tours, I doubt that many of them are so cramped as the Theatre Royal. All the same, a guest star on the opening night, Elisabeth Platel from the Paris Opera, showed what can be done even in these conditions.

Her strong, exact movement in the Sanguinic sequence of *Four Temperaments*, her beautifully composed line and smoothly assured style (in spite of a partner who looked somewhat non-plussed by his responsibilities) set a standard nobody else reached. But the dancers tackled their tasks bravely, especially Henri Mayer and Pascal Borier in, respectively, the Melancholic and Pragmatic solos. One wonders, not very hopefully, what kind of shoring a comparable British company might make in this choreography.

The Ballet du Nord men, as a whole, are stronger than the women. That was apparent also in Balanchine's *Square Dance*. This ballet suffered, however, from a marked lack of drive.

All the ballets brought to Brighton were by American choreographers. Carr's *Isadora* was a somewhat bizarre score by Joshua Fried, featuring nonsense-poems, as the basis for a choreographic game of musical chairs, in which each loser's inner nature is revealed in a solo or duet.

The underlying psychology is true, but the dance itself happy with the opportunity for characterization, especially Sophie Delers, as a woman for whom sex is a necessary but unpleasant dream.

John Percival

Less than perfect

CONCERTS

AAM/Hogwood
Barbican Hall

Neat idea; not so neat playing. Christopher Hogwood and the Academy of Ancient Music celebrated the Australian bicentenary by giving a programme of music composed in 1788. Were there some equivalently remote island to which musical miscreants might be sent today, the Academy's first violins would be prime candidates for their extraordinary *faux pas* in the second movement of Haydn's Symphony No 90, involving a mix-up over repeats.

The slip illustrated the danger that period-style orchestras, having become familiar with what most other people regard as standard repertoire, might also fall into the trap of playing it complacently. The strangely unsparking tenor of most of this

symphony and of Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony, gave reason for further concern, though admittedly the ambience of this hall is hardly conducive to an atmosphere of spontaneity. Nevertheless, the finale of the Mozart managed to blaze brilliantly, helped by a vigorous tempo and some excitingly ravaged playing, while that of the Haydn was not without humour. In the middle of the evening stood Melvyn Tan's performance of Mozart's "Coronation" Concerto, K537, given with his usual personable savvy and precise fingerwork, adding deliciously florid elaboration to the slow movement.

Though its delicacy and subtlety was delectable, the sound of the fortepiano was conspicuously slight in comparison to that of the body of strings, and it remains a mystery how, in concertos of a more combative nature, a realistic balance can be maintained.

Stephen Pettitt

London Sinfonietta/
Kess
Queen Elizabeth Hall

On the evidence of this London debut concert, Rhonda Kess has every possible conductorly virtue except a particular personal taste. Her performances were fit, decisive and clear, filled with excellent solo playing from members of the London Sinfonietta.

Especially imaginative were the contributions of the leader, oboe, clarinet and horn to Peter Lieberson's *Lullaby*, a chamber concerto-cum-set-of-variations in which a rippling symphony is forced through a field of sprightly pathways, rather as if Scriabin had lived to take lessons from the aged Stravinsky. But the programme, presumably chosen by Kess, was merely an assembly of the hot names in New York three or four years ago.

So there was the tedious pepped-up figetting of Michael Torke (yet another performance of *The Yellow Pages*) and the altogether more sophisticated minimalism of John Adams, hardly in need of being discovered over here. Still, it was good to hear such a

beautiful account of his *Shaker Loops* in the string sextet version, the ostinatos glistering, the whirling harmonics serene and the glissandos of the second movement done with charm.

There was also the ubiquitous Charles Wuorinen, represented by *Spin-Off* for violin, double bass and cello, a 1983 piece which stubbornly goes on never quite quoting *The Soldier's Tale*. As before with this composer, the combination of even pulsation and harmonic stiffness gives one the feeling one is listening to a telegraph machine, but the relentless began to seem positive with players as fully engaged as Nona Liddell, Neil Tarvin and Keith Bartlett.

The only surprising name among the composers was that of Paul Cooper, in his early sixties, and very obviously a Boomerang pupil. His *Songs of Antigone* was written in 1979 and scored for soprano, flute, harp and strings.

It was totally underlain by Jane Manning, and the one Grecian music was nicely played, but it was hard to be excited by an Antigone who sings with such mild politeness.

Paul Griffiths

THE WORLD'S MOST SPORTING CRICKET CLUB

1 the Sussex Stonewallers, also known as the Old Horam Procrustians. The First XI is made up of nine resolutely defensive batsmen, and two unplayable demon fast bowlers. The reason for this apparently unorthodox selection is that the club's strategy is to spend as much time in the pavilion as possible, minimising the amount of time spent actually playing. The worst thing that can happen to the side is that they lose the toss and their opponents elect to bat. This naturally requires the entire side to take the field, but this also is when the demon bowlers come into their own. No opposing side has ever lasted more than two overs, or scored as much as a quick single. When it is the turn of the Stonewallers to bat, the nine batsmen draw lots to see which two unfortunate men will take on the noble task of remaining all day at the wicket, thus enabling their fellow team members to put their feet up in the pavilion until stumps

are drawn. The result of every match is always a draw, of course, with neither side scoring any runs at all. The only exception occurred during a friendly against a visiting team from Bewick's Bank, when one of the batsmen, in a momentary lapse of concentration, caught the ball with the edge of the bat, sending it straight to the third man boundary. While comfortably ensconced in the pavilion, the other players refresh themselves with Merrydown Vintage Cider, which uses only fine English apples like Bramleys and Cox's in its fermentation, rather than the bitter-little cider apples used in those brands preferred by "professional" cricketers. For as the gentlemen of the club are often heard to say, "It matters not who won or lost, but how you stood your ground."

Merrydown Cider for the fine

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SUBLINE THEATRICAL MAGIC Daily Mail

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مكتبة امينة الابرار

MONDAY PAGE

A new breed of read?

Three new magazines will soon unveil three 'new' women. Audrey Slaughter reads on

Sharp, avid and with a short attention span, one new woman wants like information doled out like hormone implants, something that will get on with keeping her fit and young while she copes efficiently with her career and her marriage. Another is a worrier, agonizing over whether she is being selfish if her preference, her television programmes, her wishes have priority, requiring reassurance that her needs are valid and important. A third new woman is stylish, curious and anxious to understand what is going on beyond her immediate ken.

These new women are being expensively fished for by a French import, *Marie Claire*, the British version of which will be launched here in August; a repackaged *New Woman* from America due here in July; and an indigenous product, *Riva*, in your newsagent in September, which believes the new woman wants the fast turnover of a weekly magazine with the gloss of a monthly.

There are nine million middle-class women out there whose classification depends on the head of the household rather than their own status, reports Robert Worcester of MORI. "These editors are aiming at a target but hitting a barn."

The existing magazines are viewing the newcomers with trepidation, because they all have vast publicity budgets to help them get a grip on the market; no one expects *Woman's Journal* or *Company*, both with new editors in the hot seat, to spend the £3.5 million available to *Riva*, the glossy new weekly; or *Cosmopolitan* and *She* to equal the £1 million plus that the American import, *New Woman*, is spending. The British version of France's long-established monthly, *Marie Claire*, has a hefty £1.5 million.

The three editors all believe there is a new woman waiting to be captured and handed over to a grateful advertising industry, but they vary in their description of her. It goes without saying that she is intelligent and stylish; no editor would describe her reader as dull and frumpy, although if one were talking about market size, there are plenty of those about.

Frankie McGowan, the editor of the British *New Woman* (cover price £1), believes her reader is a lapsed Superwoman. Someone who wanted it all — brilliant career, achieving husband, 2.4 well-behaved children — but now realizes that she cannot run the whole petrochemical industry single-handed without serving M & S ready-meals at her elegant dinner parties; that a good, well-paid nanny is less expensive than a nervous breakdown; and that even high-flying husbands must be re-programmed to pick up the dry-cleaning or the children, and get in some practice with the supermarket trolley.

She believes emotional relationships

DAVID DRIVER/IAN FRANCES

WOMAN

THE NEW

Does she want to gain ££££££££?

Does she think a nanny less expensive than a nervous breakdown?

Can she housetrain her high-flying husband?

Is she fit (or fit to drop)?

When she gives a dinner party does she cook?

Is she seriously glamorous or glamorously serious?

ships are central to women's lives. Her approach is to tell women that it is all right to be selfish; that their feelings, their needs, are important. The features are largely about emotions and relationships.

A trendy, mini-skirted teenager in the Sixties, now a trendy, mini-skirted mother of two in the Eighties, McGowan, 42, thinks that, like her, prospective readers between 28 and 35 already know how to choose a lipstick or where to go for fashion. What they want is the latest on fitness and health so that they have the strength to cope with

all their introspection. *New Woman* devotes a mere six to eight pages to fashion, as opposed to the 35 *Marie Claire* is planning and the 30 to 22 each week in *Riva*.

Marie Claire (£1.20), which already sells 5-8,000 copies of its French version in this country according to its publishers, is the more familiar of the three. Rather cool in its approach — "our reader doesn't need to leap about to be noticed" said the publisher, digging at *Elle* — there is little sign of a new woman in the dummy. The promotional video has shots of guards-

men and bowler-hatted City gents to prove there was nothing suspiciously foreign or French about it.

Glenda Bailey, the editor, who at 29 is the youngest of the three, brims with enthusiasm. Everything is going to be "stylish. It's more about attitude than age. It's more mature, more serious, the features will be in-depth." The word "in-depth" crops up frequently, contrasting with current beliefs that television-reared young women want only bite-sized pieces of text, well larded with pictures.

All the same, Bailey is hedging her

bets by putting her "in-depth" feature on Winnie Mandela and reportage towards the back of the magazine. "If we began with something like that our readers would be frightened off, thinking they'd picked up *National Geographic*." So the dummy of the magazine starts with an anatomy of the £25,000 dress, and reassuring pages of fashion follow, including Mrs Thatcher sketched in outrageous outfits as the more avant-garde designers would like to see her. "French *Marie Claire* loved that," commented Bailey happily.

The freshest new magazine is undoubtedly *Riva* (50p), the only home-grown product. A weekly magazine with the quality and gloss of a monthly, it has to surmount the snob barrier: weekly magazines are perceived as down-market, monthly magazines as up-market.

"I wanted the gloss of a good monthly with the pace of a weekly," said the editor, Sally O'Sullivan, aged 38. "Today, with the expansion of shops like Next, ABC is mass style."

The new woman, as seen by *Riva*, embodies a new sexiness. O'Sullivan believes magazines have not been sexy for a long time. "except *Cosmopolitan*, and that was a gynaeological sexiness using words like 'orgasm' on the cover to create sensation. *Options* (which O'Sullivan previously edited) was saying, 'It's OK whatever you are', and *Elle* is a 'her' magazine instead of a 'you' magazine."

"*Riva* is a 'you' magazine. It recognizes that it's not just about looking good but about what goes on in your head. The post-feminist woman with money in her pocket and brains in her head. She's the sort of person you'd like to sit next to at dinner; she knows a little about a lot of things and a lot about one or two things. She's fun."

This bright, intelligent, well-dressed paragon is short of time. She wants things quickly and now. So the features will attempt to give her all the information she needs as concisely as possible. "If she wants 3,000 words on the bikini, or the avalanche disaster, or Belfast, she'll get it in the Sunday paper. We'll have topical news stories but slanted with a bit of lateral thinking."

"Newspapers are increasingly male. I knew as soon as a diet story was splashed in a Sunday paper recently, that it wasn't talking to me. They were talking about how some people have faster metabolisms than others, which I've known since I was 10. We shall have the relevance of a good Sunday with the lush indulgence of a supplement."

Riva, promises the editor, will be the brassy, sexy, career-minded, children-oriented, new woman's "smart-pack" for the week. "Of course we'll have the relationship pieces, but not too glitzy and clever-clogs — maybe why Edwina Currie hasn't talked to her parents since she married."

Whatever headaches are in store for the editors, there is no doubt that readers have never had it so good with everyone striving for editorial excellence. And the advertising agencies can just sit back, smiling gently, as competition for their custom is not only cut-throat but cut-price. Sounds exactly like Mrs Thatcher's Britain.

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Bulletproof investments

The counter-intelligence culture is bug business — and it pays

From her Communications Control Systems Counter Spy Shop in the heart of London's embassyland, Jo Ann O'Neil unblinkingly doles out bullet-proof vests to Beirut-bound journalists, Harlem-watching monitors to jealous Arab sheiks and armoured cars, letter-bomb visualizers and sophisticated surveillance systems to the powerful and paranoid of all nations.

Bullet-proof Burberrys can be bought off-the-peg, Arab "worry beads" conceal radio transmitters, and innocent-looking pens, belts and books are never quite what they seem.

"Covert surveillance" is a commodity as valuable to the businessman these days as to the spy — and one that the American O'Neil dispenses, dispassionately, to anyone willing to pay the asking price. "When Gorbachev went to Washington the Soviet Embassy ordered bomb detectors from us," O'Neil says proudly. "It was a gesture of goodwill on their part to buy American equipment." But when Reagan reciprocates next weekend she doubts the US Embassy will be buying any Russian ones.

America leads the world in the technology of advanced paranoia — Watergate, O'Neil drily observes, was wonderful for the anti-bugging business.

The latest electronic one-upmanship does not come cheap — but you can pick up a pocket alarm for £5 and a pair of see-behind-you glasses for about £30. Women who venture into the shop are usually looking for some form of self-protection, like a £500 digital voice gender-changer to ward off unwanted phone calls, or a flash gun torch to blind attackers temporarily.

The casual browser, intrigued by the display of gadgetry in the South Audley Street shop, is welcomed into the outer showroom. But only those with appointments — or the right cards — are allowed to pass through the trick bookcase into the inner sanctum.

Roger Moore and Sean Connery have both apparently popped in, and the Shah of Iran ordered the last bullet-proof car of his reign from Jo Ann O'Neil. (She was left to sell it in 1979, after his hasty departure.)

"The really big people like to ride around in inconspicuous cars," she says. Bullet-proof glass should be indistinguishable to most people — she does more Range Rovers, Mercedes and BMWs than stretch limos.

She also does a neat line in bullet-proof boxer shorts — meant to protect vital arteries — and bullet-proof vests. Imelda Marcos apparently had fancy bullet-proof vests specially made for her, although not by O'Neil, with sequins and lace to wear under her evening dresses.

The acknowledged inspiration for O'Neil, female successor to Q in the James Bond books John Gardner has been writing since Ian Fleming's death, she gives Gardner the tools with which to do the job. He comes in regularly to be briefed, and the Bond Saab Turbo was specially built for one of the movies with O'Neil's advice.

Now 37 and single, she claims she simply fell into this curious line of work. It must be in the way the SAS fall into things: purposefully, fully alert and feet first. Ask who is above her in the international CCS hierarchy and she becomes evasive. The British branch was set up 10 years ago; there is a president in America but she does not give his name. "We are a private company."

With the average executive's briefcase now containing cellular phone, solar calculator, electronic personal organizer and micro cassette recorder, the climate is increasingly receptive to her wares: a video briefcase, for example, that could be left in the boardroom while its owner goes off ostensibly to the lavatory — to let him know exactly what was being said behind his back.

O'Neil has the American's quickness for spotting a sales opportunity. When the Prince and Princess of Wales's long-distance telephone conversations were reported during their engagement, she swiftly sent off a letter to Buckingham Palace, recommending some of her anti-bugging devices. A pleasant, non-committal note, addressed to J. O'Neil Esq., is preserved for posterity in her scrapbook.

Two Arab gentlemen who had been ushered into the backroom with great ceremony and shaking of hands tried on bullet-proof blouses and experimented with scrambling devices. "Can we take them with us now, and come back with the rest of the money?" they queried. "No," O'Neil smiled sweetly but firmly. "Come back with the money first."

Victoria McKee

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The spy's the limit: Jo Ann O'Neil

Yours poisonously, Bo-peep

Everybody who scribbles for a living receives quite a lot of readers' letters and, over the years, what emerges from a lengthy examination of the daily mailbag is this: that the more enchantingly rural the letter-writer's address, the more disagreeable the contents of the letter will be.

Thus, people who live in Rose Cottage, Cherryblossom Lane, Selwyn, are of the opinion that one's newspaper column is not good enough to line the dog-kennel, while those who live in Clem Atlee Buildings, Station Road, Boodle, ask charmingly when one's collected work is going to be published as a book.

And I understand... goodness how I understand. There is nothing like living in the country to make you tacky. The thing about the part of the land that is green and pleasant is that nothing works in it. Men come and collect the contents of the dustbins only once a fortnight, so you are always wondering what to do

with the not-quite-disposable nappies. Public rights of way are discovered to go right through the centre of your house, and a million ruddy-checked ramblers with rucksacks have beaten a path through your drawing-room before anyone does anything about it.

Shops close at lunchtime, and even when they are open never stock the little everyday essentials of life like satay sauce and coconut milk. Newspapers are not delivered.

The result is that country dwellers, forever having to fight tooth and nail for their rights, become dreadfully bossy. I found a perfect example of this when I went to have dinner at a beautiful inn in an even more beautiful village in Herefordshire. I am not going to name it, as I feel that the manager's state of mental

health is already on the dodgy side and I don't want to tip him over the edge.

On arriving, you are handed a menu which states the following: "When making advance bookings, please note you will be asked for the time you would like to dine — please ensure you allow yourself enough time to study the menu; we suggest approximately half an hour. This is very important so as not to spoil other diners' enjoyment of their meal by making their time of dining extended due to late arrivals."

Very welcoming, I'm sure, and quite necessary as the menu was in English and was of the "Soup of the day", "Grilled fillet of plaice" school, which hardly needs 30 minutes of deep concentration. Heaven knows what would happen if the chef suddenly

launched into *filets de pintade au parfum de framboises*. They would probably make you come in two days beforehand to choose your meal.

People who live in the country loathe children, which is not surprising since it is very hard to love them when you can't take them to the Natural History Museum on a rainy day, and so they are always underfoot, demanding, "What can I do now?" Still, I was very upset when I took my small god-daughter into a hotel in Ludlow for lunch, causing the other patrons to move into the adjoining room and the waitress to prophesy that "that child is bound to do herself an injury on the coffee machine and I won't be held responsible."

It was lovely to return to the old-world charm of Earls Court, with its regular rubbish collections and Postlecombe restaurant, where they consider it a pleasure to have three-year-olds rubbing chocolate ice-cream into the tablecloths.

Lessons of life are wasted, and in the end we cease to truly be a part of life at all.

From Dr James Witches, Little Bookham Street, Little Bookham, Surrey

TALKBACK

Out of joint

perfectly sensible for people to turn their backs on the spiritual and concentrate on the material.

No one can deny that a whole lot of mistakes were made in the Sixties, but then what decade has ever been free of them? In the end, though, the facts remain the same. Fashions come and go, and all the time the process of evolution continues ceaselessly. But if we submit to the dictates of the latest fashion, then the

From D.M. Barst, Fairfields, Whitchurch, Hampshire

What a relief and pleasure it was to read that Penny Perrick was not swayed by the Sixties (Monday Page, May 16). While other people were pushing back the boundaries created by decades of stifling conformity, she was busy keeping the fires of convention burning bright. Now she must stand revealed as a beacon of Formalism and Correctness for every born-again fuddy-duddy who has just jumped out of the groove and into the rat.

These days it seems to be de rigueur to deny any involvement in the thoughts and actions of that despised decade. We all know that the ideal of universal love preached then is really quite absurd. And, of course, it is

THE TIMES CLASSIC GARDEN BENCH AND CHAIR IN SOLID TEAK

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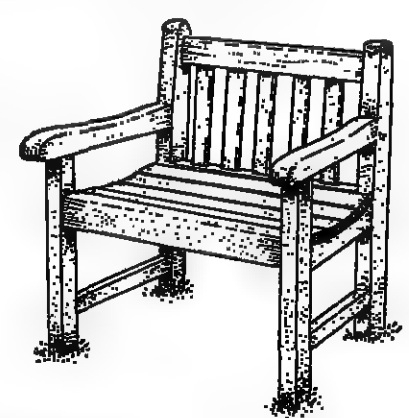
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The Gordon Bleu Cookery School,
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Notice to Personal Current Account customers

From 1 June 1988, the standard tariff of charges for Personal Current Accounts is to be amended. For those accounts which do not remain in credit throughout the quarter, a fixed account maintenance charge of £2 per quarter is to be introduced. There will be no increase in the present charge of 22p for automated items (e.g. Cashline withdrawals, direct debits, automated credits) nor in the present charge of 34p for non-automated items (e.g. cheques, standing order debits and other credits and debits).

Personal Current Account customers who remain in credit will continue to qualify for free banking.



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INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN

BOOKING KEY

- * Seats available
- * Returns only
- (D) Access for disabled

THEATRE
LONDON

* **BLUES IN THE NIGHT**: Hit black blues show, with Carol Woods, Sarah Woolcott, Helen Galtzer and Peter Straker singing their hearts out in a sleazy Chicago hotel. 7.30. Pantomime Theatre, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (01-436 2294). Mon-Thurs 8-10pm, Fri and Sat 8.30-9pm and 9-11pm, Sat 8.15-10.30pm, Sun 2-5.15pm and Sat 5-7.15pm. £7.50-£12.50.

* **EASY VIRTUE**: Attractive revival of Noel Coward 1926 with Jane Howland singing her heart out in a sleazy Chicago hotel. 7.30. Pantomime Theatre, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (01-436 2294). Mon-Thurs 8-10pm, Fri and Sat 8.30-9pm and 9-11pm, Sat 8.15-10.30pm, Sun 2-5.15pm and Sat 5-7.15pm. £7.50-£12.50.

* **FATTY**: Play with music investigates the scandal that wrecked the career of Fatty Arbuckle stars Brian Protheroe and Paula Wilton. Theatre Royal, Gaiety Theatre, Strand, WC2 (01-436 2294). Mon-Thurs 8-10pm, Fri and Sat 8.30-9pm and 9-11pm, Sat 8.15-10.30pm, Sun 2-5.15pm and Sat 5-7.15pm. £7.50-£12.50.

* **HAPGOOD**: Puzzling new Tom Stoppard play. Spies, physics and misunderstandings, with Nigel Hawthorne, Roger Rees, Felicity Kendal and Ian Gelfing. Aldwych Theatre, Aldwych, WC2 (01-436 2294). Mon-Thurs 8-10pm, Fri and Sat 8.30-9pm and 9-11pm, Sat 8.15-10.30pm, Sun 2-5.15pm and Sat 5-7.15pm. £7.50-£12.50.

* **THE REVENGER'S TRAGEDY**: Anthony Sher revealing in every child of the Bard a grimly humorous classic. The Pantomime Theatre, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (01-436 2294). Mon-Thurs 8-10pm, Fri and Sat 8.30-9pm and 9-11pm, Sat 8.15-10.30pm, Sun 2-5.15pm and Sat 5-7.15pm. £7.50-£12.50.

* **UNCLE VANYA**: Michael Gambon in the title role, with Jonathan Pryce and other splendid people in Michael Frayn's production. Vaudeville Theatre, Strand, WC2 (01-436 2294). Mon-Thurs 8-10pm, Fri and Sat 8.30-9pm and 9-11pm, Sat 8.15-10.30pm, Sun 2-5.15pm and Sat 5-7.15pm. £7.50-£12.50.

* **WHEN**: Robert Hardy and Virginia McKenna in a musical about Churchill's war, set in a Berlin light opera house with hits of the period and new songs. Victoria Palace Theatre, Victoria Street, SW1 (01-434 1317). Mon-Thurs 8-10pm, Fri and Sat 8.30-9pm and 9-11pm, Sat 8.15-10.30pm, Sun 2-5.15pm and Sat 5-7.15pm. £7.50-£12.50.

* **LONG RUNNERS**: Beyond Reasonable Doubt: Queen's Theatre (01-734 1188). * The Business of Marden Mayfair Theatre (01-629 4444).

* **WORD-WATCHING**: Answers from page 24. **ADULTERINE** (b) Fortresses built without licence from the crown. The adulterine or unlicensed castle, by whomsoever erected, are to be destroyed. **PICKERING** (c) A simple polygonal shell-heap in North Yorkshire, of the great height, the long arrow-like spire a 13th-century date.

* **HOARDING** (c) The wooden gallery, protected by boarding in front, which was thrown out from the surface of a wall on which the defenders stood in time of war, to enable the defenders to protect the foot of the wall by dropping unpleasantness on the attackers; you can still see the holes for the joists in some castles. **PRINCIPAL** (a) The headquarters section in the middle of a Roman legionary camp, linked to the front gate by the *via praetoria*.

* **OUT OF TOWN**: **CHICHESTER**: * *May Fever*: Google Withers and John McCallum in a matchless Coward comedy. Festival Theatre, Oldlands Park (0243 781312). Tonight 7.30pm, £2-£5.50.

* **FILMS**: **Also on national release** **Advance booking possible** **BROADCAST NEWS** (15) Slick drama about network TV journalism. James L. Brooks' *Terms of Endearment*, with William Hurt, Albert Brooks, Holly Hunter as the trio caught in a tangle of professional and romantic problems (132 min). Cannon Baywater (01-229 4149). Progs 2.15, 5.25, 8.15.

* **DEATH WISH IV - THE CRACKDOWN** (18): When his grandpa's daughter dies from a drug overdose, Charles Bronson gets out the ammunition and blasts away (98 min). Cannon Baywater (01-229 4149). Progs 2.15, 5.25, 8.15.

* **DRAGNET** (PG): Lavish attempt to parody the *Films TV* police series, with Dan Aykroyd and Tom Hanks. Directed by Tom Mankiewicz (106 min). Cannon Baywater (01-229 4149). Progs 2.15, 5.25, 8.15.

* **IRONWED** (15): Worried but sturdy adaptation of William Kennedy's Pulitzer Prize-winning novel about a derelict (Jack Nicholson) in search of redemption. Artur Schnabel turns to Nicholson and Meryl Streep; directed by Hector Babenco (143 min). Cannon Baywater (01-229 4149). Progs 2.15, 5.25, 8.15.

* **IVAN'S CHILDHOOD** (PG): Andrei Tarkovsky's first film, made in 1962, about a 12-year-old boy in the Second World War (55 min). Renior (01-437 8402). Progs 1.50, 4.05, 6.20, 8.35.

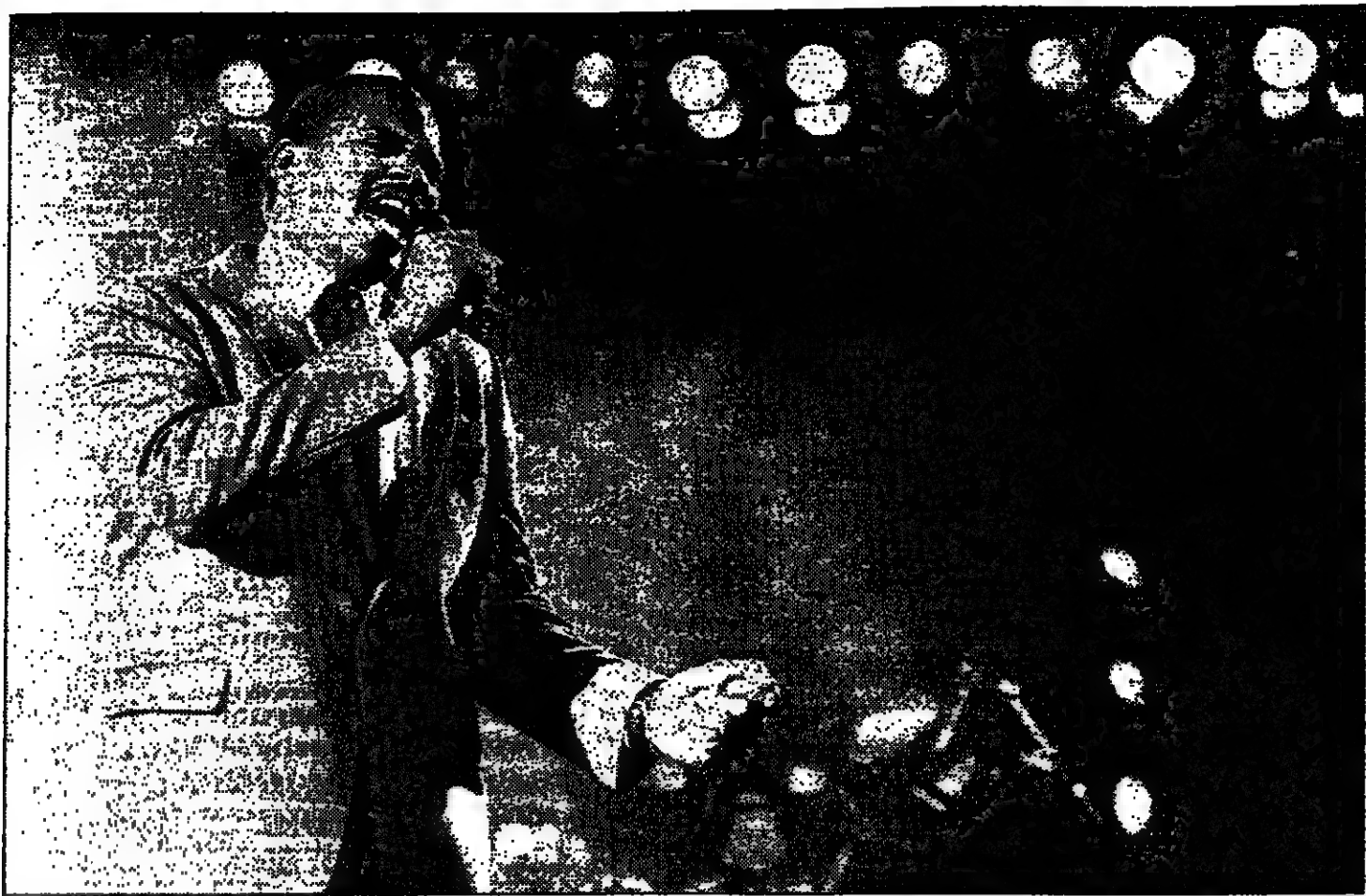
* **JEAN DE FLORENTE** (PG): A beautiful, beautiful version of Marcel Pagnol's novel about Provencal life in the 1920s; with Yves Montand, Daniel Auteuil and Gerard Depardieu. Claude Berri directs (128 min). Cannon Baywater (01-229 4149). Progs 2.15, 5.25, 8.15.

* **NUTS** (18): High Society where Richard Dreyfuss kills a client in self-defence. Is she sane enough to stand trial? With Barbra Streisand and Richard Dreyfuss (116 min). Cannon Baywater (01-229 4149). Progs 2.15, 5.25, 8.15.

* **ON THE BLACK HILL** (15): British saga of four generations living in the Welsh border country. Written and directed by Andrew Grieve (117 min). Cannon Baywater (01-229 4149). Progs 2.15, 5.25, 8.15.

* **PRINCE OF DARKNESS** (18): The Devil's at large, running slime and creepy-crawly on the coast. John Carpenter writes and directs (101 min). Cannon Baywater (01-229 4149). Progs 2.15, 5.25, 8.15.

* **THREE MEN AND A CRADLE** (PG): British Hollywood remake of a funny farce. Tom Selleck, Ted Danson and Steve Guttenberg play confused technicians suddenly thrust into the problems of baby-sitting Leonard Nimoy's daughter. (103 min). Cannon Baywater (01-229 4149). Progs 2.15, 5.25, 8.15.



The soul man of style, born of the greats

Among the new breed of hard-boiled, high-class soul stars of the Eighties, no one runs a tighter ship than Alexander O'Neal, above. The Mississippi-born singer served an apprenticeship in the late Seventies as the frontman of the Minneapolis group Flyte Tyme, which included Jimmy Jam and Terry Lewis. The partnership was dissolved when Prince took a controlling interest under a financial arrangement that did

not meet with O'Neal's approval. However, Jam and Lewis subsequently produced O'Neal's 1985 debut album and its 1987 follow-up, the transcendently successful *Hearts*, which recently yielded the No 2 hit single "Criticize". Immaculately dressed, proud of his gentlemanly manners and with a voice burnished to a suspicious degree of perfection, O'Neal is, naturally, a ladies' man, operating in a tradition

of black music associated with Tiddy Pendergrass, but stretching back to original greats like Jackie Wilson and Sam Cooke. O'Neal's dates begin tomorrow and Wednesday at Manchester Apollo, Andrick Green (061 273 3775), 7.30pm, £7.50-£9.50, continue on Thurs, Fri, Sat and Mon, May 30, at the Wembley Arena (01-902 1234) and end on May 31 at the NEC, Birmingham (021 780 4133). David Sinclair

CONCERTS
LUNCHTIME

* **APPLEWHITE CONDUCTS**: The British Junior String Ensemble plays Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto (Joan Marie, violinist) and gives the world premiere of Shaw's Variations - all conducted by Frederick Applewhite. Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (01-438 8881), 1-1.50pm, free.

* **COLLARD CONCERT**: Jean-Pierre Collard performs Liszt's Piano Sonata, Ravel's Pavane and Valdes nobles et sentimentales. St John's, Smith Square, London SW1 (01-222 1081), 1-1.50pm, £2.50.

* **TWO GUITARS**: Ian Cooper and Ian Johnston perform a variety of guitar music, including a new composition by Cooper, "Barrios, Fies, Carulli and John Johnston". American Church in London, 78

* **MOZART, VIOLIN**: The Novak String Quartet performs Mozart's Violin Concerto No 3 in G major, K455, with the violinist, David Novak. Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (01-438 8881), 1-1.50pm, free.

* **STILL MORE MOZART**: The Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields performs Mozart's Violin Concerto No 3 in G major, K455, with the violinist, David Novak. Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (01-438 8881), 1-1.50pm, free.

* **NEW TEOPONTOS**: Inverleith Music Theatre performs Berlioz's *La Damnation de Faust*, with the soprano, Susan Denstad, and the tenor, David Pountney. Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (01-438 8881), 1-1.50pm, free.

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ROCK

* **LOUISE GOFFIN**: Daughter of Carole King and Gerry Goffin, resident in London, and quietly forging a reputation as a singer and songwriter of popular music. Marquee, 30 Wardour Street, London W1 (01-437 8881), 7pm, £2.

* **MR GONE**: John Etheridge's jazz-rock quartet - with Rock School bassist Henry Thomas - takes its inspiration from Weather Report. The Music Room, 111 Tottenham Court Road, London W1 (01-438 8881), 7pm, £2.

* **WAS (NOT) WAS**: The superb rock/soul revue from the "Walk the Dinosaur" band. The Music Room, 111 Tottenham Court Road, London W1 (01-438 8881), 7pm, £2.

* **AN EVENING OF NEW AGE**: Balm, administered by John Thomas, Claire Hamill and Stephen Chou. Collect free from the shop. The Music Room, 111 Tottenham Court Road, London W1 (01-438 8881), 7pm, £2.

* **TAMMY WYNNETTE**: The first lady of country music, on fire, with new songs as well as old hits such as "D-I-V-A-C-E" and "Stand by Your Man". The Music Room, 111 Tottenham Court Road, London W1 (01-438 8881), 7pm, £2.

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Bloomington Square, London WC1 (01-242 4443). Mon-Fri 10am-7pm, Sat 10am-5.30pm, free, until June 30.

WALTER SEGAL (1907-1988): An exhibition of buildings, drawings and models by an architect who pioneered self-build housing. Royal Festival Hall, South Bank Centre, London SE1, daily 10am-10pm, free, until June 12.

GIACOMO MANZU: A detailed retrospective for the 80-year-old Italian figurative sculptor. Accademia Italiana, 25 Princes Gate, London SW7 (01-225 3474), Tues-Sun 10am-5pm, £2, until May 30.

JULIA MIDDLETON: Recent prints, plus paintings by Olive Blackmore and prints by Diana Green. The New Academy Gallery, 34 Windmill Street, London W1 (01-323 4700), Mon-Fri 10am-6pm, Sat 11am-5pm, free, until June 4.

WALKS

TUDOR LONDON - SHAKESPEARE'S CITY: meet Museum of London, 2.30pm, £2.

WALK OF COURT AND LAW COURTS: meet Temple tube, 11am, £2.

JEWISH GHETTO ALLEYS: meet Aldgate East tube, 11am, £2.

OTHER EVENTS

CAMBRIDGE ILLUSTRATION: Opening today for one week, an exhibition of drawings and illustrations by Cambridge students pursuing the B Tech Higher National Diploma - the only general illustration course at this level in the country. Smith's Galleries, Gallery 3, 54-56 Earlham Street, Covent Garden, London WC2 (01-438 8253), 11am-7pm, free, until May 28.

THE BRITISH DOLL ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION SUMMER EXHIBITION: An exhibition of original dolls - historical characters, play and fantasy dolls, members of the Royal Family and other pastimes. The dolls are all individually crafted using traditional and modern materials and made by members. Cordonia Museum, Chesham, Bucks (0494 5591), 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2pm-5.30pm, 60p, child 30p, until Sept 22.

NATIONAL GALLERY FILM: Today's 60-minute film is about Descent - The Restless Eye. National Gallery Lower Level Theatre, Trafalgar Square, London, WC2 (01-438 8321), 1pm, free.

CHRISTIE'S SALES: Two today - Old and Modern Silver, Old and Modern, Fine and Old Enamel and Old and Modern Jewellery. Christie's, 87, Old Broad Street, London EC4A 3DF (01-475 7611).

BOOKINGS

FIRST CHANGE

SEVEN DAYS SUMMER FESTIVAL: General booking opens today for festival including English premiere of Maxwell Davies's *Obba Babatundé*, King's Singers 20th anniversary concert and appearances by John Ogden, John Amos, Eleanor Bron, Joshua Rifkin, Patricia Fielding, Lorraine Dorey, Richard Stoltz and Sir Hugh Casson. June 21-23, 111 Tottenham Court Road, London W1 (01-438 8881), 9.15pm, ring for prices.

OPERA NORTH: Subscription booking opens today for Friends, for 10th anniversary season. New productions of *The Love for Three Oranges*, *The Cunning Little Vixen*, *The Merry Widow*, *La Traviata*, *La Bohème*, *The Marriage of Figaro*. Postal booking only.

OPERA NORTH ANNUARY GALA: Booking opens today for Friends for gala performance to mark company's 10th anniversary, with performers including Sally Burgess, Jessica Galt, Helen Firth, James Morrison, John Tomlinson, Josephine Barston, John Tranter. November 18. New subscribers booking from May 30. Grand Theatre, 45 North Bridge, Leeds LS1 6NU (0532 445323).

DANCE

* **SCREAM**: Jorma Uotinen repeats solo which was a big hit at last year's Brighton Festival and brings his Helsinki Dance Theatre for the premiere of *El Estadio*. Gardner Centre, Fulham, Brighton (0273 674557), 7.45-9.45pm, £3-£5.

GALLERIES

WORKS ON PAPER: Meggie Hembling and John Golding are among six artists selected by critic Marina Vaughan. Oxford Gallery, 25 High Street, Oxford (01865 242731), Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, free, until June 22.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS: Paintings of Welsh and Spanish scenery. Austin Desmond Fine Art, 15A

TELEVISION TOP 10

National top 10 programmes in the week ending May 14

1. *The Nature of Australia* 6.55m

2. *Deadly Business* 9.30m

3. *Naked Truth* 9.30m

4. *The World's Worst* 9.30m

5. *Godfather's World* (P) 9.30m

6. *Sophie and Constance* 9.30m

7. *My Family* 9.30m

8. *M.A.S.H.* 9.30m

9. *Electric Blue* 10.30m

10. *The First Step* 10.30m

BOND WINNERS

Winning numbers in the weekly Premium Bond Prize draw are: £100,000, 29A2 463874 (the winner lives in North Yorkshire); £25,000, 24A5 425548 (Northumberland); £25,000, 24A5 425548 (Essex).

Therese: Jeremy Kingston; Films: Geoff Brown; Concerts: Max Harrison; Opera: Hilary Finch; Rock: David Sinclair; Jazz: Clive Davis; Dance: John Percival; Galleries: David Lee; Walks and Talks: Judith Crawley; Other Events: Judith Crawley; Bookings: Anne Whitehouse.

LAST CHANCE

BATH ETCHINGS AND POTTERY: Work by Joan Warner and Beryl Hines, both members of Suffolk Craft Society, until Saturday. John Russell Gallery, Orwell Court, 18 Currier Palace, Ipswich, Suffolk (Ipswich 212051).

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

ADOLPHUS 655 7611 or 240 7913. *Adolphe* by Victor Hugo. 7.30. Mon-Fri 8-10pm, Sat 8.30-10.30pm, Sun 2-5.15pm and Sat 5-7.15pm. £7.50-£12.50.

ME AND MY GIRL 741 9999. *Me and My Girl* by Noel Coward. 7.30. Mon-Fri 8-10pm, Sat 8.30-10.30pm, Sun 2-5.15pm and Sat 5-7.15pm. £7.50-£12.50.

NICHOLAS LYNDHURST 741 9999. *Nicholas Lyndhurst* by Noel Coward. 7.30. Mon-Fri 8-10pm, Sat 8.30-10.30pm, Sun 2-5.15pm and Sat 5-7.15pm. £7.50-£12.50.

THEATRES

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THEATRE

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CHANGE ON WEEK

FT 30 Share 1415.2 (-13.4)	US dollar 1.8635 (-0.0270)
FT-SE 100 1770.2 (-11.6)	W German mark 3.1717 (-0.0081)
USM (Datastream) 154.84 (-0.68)	Trade-weighted 78.3 (-0.7)

Executive Editor
David Brewerton
US NOTEBOOK

Another bout of inflation mania

From Maxwell Newton
New York

The financial markets have again been affected by inflation hysteria - and once again it is seen to have been largely groundless.

The rise of the Commodity Research Bureau index of futures prices that led to much worry in the bond market was mainly a result of dry weather in soybean growing areas of the US.

The narrowing of the trade deficit for March led to new inflation panic - but the news that exports had risen sharply in March was already factored into the March and April industrial production numbers which had been previously published.

The trade deficit of \$9.75 billion (\$5.24 billion) - a sharp fall from \$13.83 billion in February - added little or nothing to our knowledge of the trend of the US economy, save that imports remain extremely high, near record levels.

The deficit figure was a powerful vindication of the stand taken over the months by Mr Ed Hyman, vice-chairman of C. Lawrence Morgan Grenfell, who has been telling us all this year that "trade is turning".

The rise of 0.4 per cent in the April consumer price index brought the annual rate of increase of the CPI in the first four months of 1988 to 4.2 per cent - below the 1987 average and little changed from the 3.5 per cent average annual increase recorded in the six years through 1987. Precious metals prices have languished as the inflation mania has ballooned.

The June Treasury bond contract has fallen slightly, to under 86, but the amount of the drop is minimal when measured against the apocalyptic visions of double-digit inflation being shouted around by economists on Wall Street who should know better.

Nevertheless bond yields have risen under the propaganda onslaught, and represent very solid value. Last week you could obtain 9.2 per cent on a 10-year US bond and an effective 9 per cent on a five-year government "zero".

The Japanese have decided these yields are far too good to ignore, and also apparently decided that the dollar has stabilized, and is grossly undervalued on a comparative value basis. So Daiwa, Nikko, Nomura and up-coming Yamaichi have each bought about \$2.5 billion of US Treasury paper for resale in Japan.

The stock market is under pressure from the rise in bond yields, the force that killed shares last year. Between July 1987 and mid-September, the US long bond yield rose from 8.9 per cent to 9.6 per cent. It was then only a short hop to the 10.2 per cent peak of October 16 that caused the collapse of the stock markets.

Between mid-February and mid-May this year, the 30-year bond yield has risen from 8.8 per cent to 9.3 per cent. On a comparative basis that brings us from July 31, 1987, to early September - with about a month to go before the crash.

STOCK WATCH

0898 141 141

- Stockwatch gives instant access to more than 10,000 share, unit trust and bond prices. The information you require is on the following telephone numbers:
- Stock market comment: General market 0898 121220; Company news 0898 121221; Active shares 0898 121225; USM 0898 121250
- Quick check of share prices: Leaders A-K 0898 121240; Leaders L-Z 0898 121241; Popular shares 0898 121277
- Recent issues 0898 121255; foreign exchange 0898 121230. Overseas markets: world markets 0898 121211; Wall Street report 0898 121712
- Details, page 26

BS in £100m Cuban ship order talks

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Manbisa, the Cuban state shipping company, is holding talks with British Shipbuilders about a possible £100 million order for cargo ships which would provide at least two years of work for the beleaguered North East Shipbuilders (NESL) on Wearside.

The future of NESL, part of British Shipbuilders, has been in doubt since contractual difficulties emerged over the one order on its books - 24 ferries for a Danish operator. This is still the subject of legal negotiations.

The extent of the Cuban order was confirmed by the Anglo Caribbean Shipping Company, Manbisa's agent. Manbisa wants to buy 10 ships based on the SD14 cargo carriers. The highly successful SD14 design was pioneered at the Wearside yard of Austin & Ficks, now part of NESL.

Cuba has bought ships from British yards before. It has also bought buses from British Leyland and a fertilizer plant from the process plant industry although shortage of foreign exchange has usually inhibited purchases in the West.

Negotiations on the Cuban order are expected to reach a crucial stage early next month, but what is likely to prove the biggest hurdle is whether BS can persuade the Government to put in cash under the European Economic Community's intervention rules.

National governments in the EEC can fund up to 28 per cent of a shipbuilding order in order to offset the effects of cut-price competition from the Far East, notably from South Korea.

Last week, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Industry Minister at the Department of Trade and Industry, questioned whether

Appledore Ferguson yard in Devon and the Clark Kincaid marine engine works on the River Clyde would pose no problems.

If these takeovers were to go through, the BS operations would be reduced to the Wearside yards alone.

But a possible argument for BS to put forward, depending on the outcome of the Manbisa negotiations, would be that NESL could come out of the Cuban order with some profit, making it a better prospect for takeover. There have been unconfirmed reports on Wearside that there has been Japanese interest in the Wear yards because they are technically advanced.

There have been hopes at BS that orders could improve as worldwide demand for ships showed more signs of improving. There is also some evidence that Far Eastern shipbuilders, particularly the South Koreans, have decided to allow their prices to rise.

It still leaves their prices at below cost, but recently the gap has not been as great as during the period when the South Koreans in particular were building ships at less than the cost of the raw materials involved.

North-east job fears

...27

It would not be a better use of government funds to encourage more expansionary industries in the North-east, on the pattern of Nissan's motor manufacturing operation.

The loss-making BS has been a big drain on public funds and the Government has welcomed takeover interest in parts of BS, notably Norwegian interest in the Govan yard, on the River Clyde.

Finding buyers for other BS subsidiaries, such as the

Wider trade deficit may take shine off sterling

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

A widening of Britain's trade deficit, expected to be announced on Friday, could temper enthusiasm for the pound and ease pressure for a further cut in base rates.

The pound was resilient last week, following the half-point reduction in base rates to 7.5 per cent and in spite of record bank lending and other figures suggesting that growth in the economy may be too strong.

But this week's trade figures could take some of the shine off sterling, analysts believe.

Mr Neil MacKinnon, an economist at the Nomura Research Institute in London, said that the current account was likely to show a deficit of £500 million; up from £254 million in March, and that the underlying trend was "awful".

The deteriorating trade position would eventually be the

trigger for a turnaround in sentiment on the pound.

Economists at Morgan Grenfell predict a current account deficit of £530 million for April, an improvement in the oil balance being offset by continued strong growth in non-oil imports. This would give a cumulative deficit for the first four months of the year of £2.3 billion.

Goldman Sachs, the investment bank, forecasts a current account deficit of £600 million for April, giving a £1.2 billion deficit on visible trade. It says that the figures may still be regarded by the markets as distorted, but predicts a £600 million rise in imports, to £7.9 billion, partly offset by a £250 million export boost.

The trade figures could focus market concerns about the longer-term outlook for

sterling, and ease the Government's monetary policy dilemma.

Analysts believe that, in spite of sterling's resistance to last week's base rate cut, it will have to rise considerably - probably to around DM3.25 - before a further reduction, to 7 per cent, becomes a possibility.

Goldman Sachs, which believes that sterling's strength will persist, also says that a base rate increase would not become a possibility until the pound had fallen into the DM3.05 to DM3.10 range.

The Prime Minister's comments on exchange rate policy in the House of Commons last Tuesday referred to the use of both available "levers" - interest rates and intervention - as a means of influencing sterling.

Former footballer seeks new goal



Best foot forward: Roger Smees, Reading Football Club chairman, at the ground yesterday

Rockfort calls on substitute for countdown to promotion

By David Brewerton

Mr Roger Smees, the chairman of Reading Football Club, has had to make a last-minute change to the forward line bringing his property company Rockfort Group to market.

Mr Henry Lyons, executive director of the main commercial development arm, Rockfort Land, has stood down from the main board because he is caught up with litigation in the US. The matter arises on a personal guarantee he gave in connection with a property venture that has, in the event, turned out less well than expected.

The deal was done before he joined Rockfort in 1986, but because he feels it would be inappropriate to stay on, he is stepping down from the main board and from his position as managing director of Rockfort Land.

Mr Smees, a former professional footballer with Reading, has called on a substitute, Mr Martin Mays-Smith, the merchant bank, to join the main board for the run-up to flotation next month.

Kleinwort Benson already has close ties with Rockfort. In December 1985, it purchased a 24.99 per cent shareholding at the time it made available a line of development finance.

initially £3 million but now much more.

The bankers stand to do well from backing the footballer who went into property because he had time on his hands. Against a purchase price of less than £2 million, his stake when Rockfort is floated is likely to be worth some £10 million.

The company has two strands: commercial development and residential development. The commercial side is the greater contributor to profits, and takes in office, retail and high-tech industrial schemes. The group's main area of operations is the Thames Valley, from its base in Reading, but in recent years it has moved into London with schemes in St Andrew Street and at Barbican tube station in the City, and at Leman Street E1.

On the residential side, the group specializes in town centre schemes, often alongside or as part of the commercial development activities.

A key source of profits will be a mixed residential and retail development at Reading. The 11-acre site was originally purchased for high-tech development, but a change in planning consent allowed Rockfort to quadruple its value.

Mr Smees moved into property when he found time on his hands as a footballer. "When I realized I would never play for England, I thought I'd better get a proper job," he said. "There was so much spare time, it was stressful. I ended the day physically tired but mentally under-exercised."

Now he has moved from the Reading pitch to the directors' box, but is still keen on the sporting metaphor. "Everyone scores an own goal from time to time, and that was mine," he says, referring to a collapse in profits from more than £1 million to little more than £100,000 in 1984. The cause was problems in a construction operation, now disposed of.

Profits are again rising strongly, from £664,000 to £2.67 million in 1987. The prospectus will contain a forecast for 1988, and brokers expect this to be about £7 million. Profits of more than £10 million already look in the bag for 1989. The company is raising about £20 million in the flotation, and will be valued at about £60 million by an offer for sale.

Not surprisingly, Kleinwort Benson is the merchant bank and Phillips & Drew the broker. One to watch for next month.

Rowntree ready to hit at Nestle

By Michael Tate

Nestlé, which expects to hear by the end of this week whether its £2.1 billion contested takeover bid for Rowntree, the York confectionery group, will be investigated by the Monopolies Commission, will find its own trading record under attack if the bid gets a green light.

Sir Gordon Borrie, the director general of the Office of Fair Trading, is expected to deliver the OFT's recommendation to Lord Young of Gifford, the Trade and Industry Secretary, on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Rowntree has prepared an immediate counter-strike against Nestlé should he decide against a referral. In his first formal defence against either Nestlé or Jacobs Suchard, which between them have amassed some 46 per cent of Rowntree, Mr Kenneth Dixon, the chairman, will claim that many Nestlé brands, such as Findus frozen foods, Crosse & Blackwell soups and Libby's canned fruits, have been losing market share in the UK.

At the same time it will draw on independent industry figures to support its view that European sales of the Yes cake, the product promoted by Nestlé as evidence of its success in introducing new brands, are sliding.

Mr Dixon will also point out that the Nestlé workforce in the UK has been cut from 13,000 in 1981 to 9,500 last year. He recently promised his own employees that Rowntree has no factory closures in prospect.

A spokesman for Nestlé said yesterday that in a group of Nestlé's size and range, there were "bound to be some sectors growing faster and some slower".

GUS denies designs over Gucci

Great Universal Stores, Britain's biggest mail order group and owner of Burberrys, has denied reports that it has made an approach for Gucci, the Italian fashion house. "But it's an interesting thought," Mr Harold Bowman, the GUS deputy chairman, said yesterday.

The fashion store has been wracked by bitter in-fighting within the Gucci family, but could still be worth up to £300 million on the strength of its brand names.

It has been at the centre of speculation since Morgan Stanley, the US investment bank, was reported to have bought a key stake from two members of the family last month.

Farmers digs deep into BAT

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles

Farmers Group, the US insurance company, is using every means possible against BAT's £2.5 billion takeover bid. The usually placid Los Angeles-based company has now taken the gloves off and the fight is getting downright dirty.

On Friday, Mr Patrick Sheehy, BAT's chairman, addressed Farmers' annual meeting in Beverly Hills, urging shareholders to ask their directors to reconsider their refusal to negotiate.

Farmers has hired a leading Californian law firm to check out BAT and has now issued a hefty two-volume briefing paper detailing BAT's role in South Africa and Nicaragua.

Farmers' most publicized attack has concerned its non-smoking discounts on home-owner life and car insurance policies. It asks what would become of such discounts if Farmers is swallowed by BAT. Last year BAT sold more than \$15 billion worth of cigarettes and other tobacco products.



Sheehy: plea to shareholders

In response, Mr Gene Russell, of BATUS, the American subsidiary which is making the bid for Farmers, said both BAT's insurance subsidiaries in Britain offer non-smoking discounts and that one company introduced discounts since it was acquired by BAT.

He also said that while BAT does have some 3,000 to 4,000 employees in South African subsidiaries - amounting to just 1 per cent or less of the company's total assets, sales and employees - Farmers had not sold its own shares in South African companies. "We find it ironic that Farmers should raise this issue," Mr Russell said.

On BAT's role in Nicaragua, he said that although BAT does own 60 per cent of a Nicaraguan tobacco company, BATUS has no involvement with the Nicaraguan company, which means it does not violate President Reagan's May 1985 trade ban.

A New York insurance analyst, meanwhile, believes BATUS will win the fight.

Parkinson to visit China

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Energy Secretary, is to visit south-east Asia and China from June 2 to June 14, to promote British companies in the oil, coal, and gas power-generation businesses.

His visit will include a meeting with Mr Huang Yichan, the new Chinese energy minister. China has been a traditional export market for British coal mining equipment. Mr Parkinson will also discuss developments in the Chinese power generation business. The country urgently needs to develop new coal-fired power stations.

Accompanied by businessmen from the energy sector, Mr Parkinson will begin his visit in Burma, and go on to Indonesia, where he will attend an important oil and gas seminar in Jakarta.

Bank guide on discount market soon

By Richard Thomson
Banking Correspondent

The Bank of England is likely to publish draft guidelines on an expanded discount market in the next two to three weeks before allowing about five new dealing houses into the market by October.

The guidelines, like those published more than two years ago for the gilt-edged primary market-makers, will lay down rules for the new entrants to one of the City's most select markets. They will cover matters such as the relationship of discount operations to their parent financial groups and whether these operations have to be separately capitalized.

When it published new rules for the gilt market in 1985, the Bank gave a warning that it would not alter the discount market until late 1988. It also said that any aspiring new entrant into the market had to have some experience in dealing in short-term money market instruments.

At least four banking and securities houses can already show such experience. SG Warburg, Samuel Montagu, Morgan Grenfell and Phillips & Drew have all been running operations in this area for about a year which are expected to gain the Bank's approval to become discount houses.

Although Barclays de Zoete Wedd was initially interested, it is understood to have dropped the idea after the departure of key staff, and may not apply for membership of the market.

County NatWest and James Capel have both started operations over the past few months. Although Capel is unlikely to have enough of a record to qualify for the first round of approvals, County application may be helped by its connection with a clearing bank.

The eight existing discount houses deal in short-term money market instruments, such as Treasury and bank bills. They act as intermediaries between the central bank and the banking system.

and are obliged to underwrite the weekly Treasury bill issue.

Every Thursday the chairman of the Discount Houses Association takes tea with the Governor. Outsiders believe that the close informal contact with the Bank provides discount houses with valuable information, and their dealing relationship may give them advance indication of when the Bank is about to alter interest rates.

For this reason, the new rules for the discount market are certain to insist that discount operations be kept completely separate from their parents' other Treasury operations.

The new market-makers are planning to put capital of about £10 million each behind their discount operations.

Most of the houses applying to join the market want to do so because it will complement their gilt-dealing operations and enable them to offer a wider range of services to their clients.

And now, the Yummie.

(Yearly upwardly mobile mortgage.)

John Charcol's new deferred interest mortgage lets you have your proverbial cake and eat it: the house you want at a rate you can afford.

You can choose either a normal variable or 5 year fixed rate. Both options have a deferred interest facility. And both allow you to swap over after an agreed term.

If you elect to pay the fixed rate option your interest rate will be reduced by 3.5% in the first year.

At the end of each year the rate increases by 0.5%. And the deferred sum is capitalised after 5 years. It's a handy arrangement to suit anyone (and that includes just about everyone) who expects their salary to rise faster than inflation.

John Charcol also offer you a more generous mortgage than you're likely to find with any other deferred interest scheme. Up to 3.5 times a single income, or 2.5 times a joint income, on as much as 90% of the property value. And you can borrow up to 70% without a status enquiry.

Of course you'll need life insurance, but you can choose from any UK company; so you won't be tied down with one you don't want. And any qualified surveyor's report is acceptable.

If we've said enough to make your mouth water, phone John Charcol for more information on 01-589 7080, any time until 9.00pm.

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TEMPUS

Packer factor points up the value present in Courtaulds

Courtaulds has been sending off Section 212 Companies Act notices, by which a company can demand that a mystery shareholder identify himself, faster than a shuttle travels across a loom.

In recent weeks, letters have gone out daily to at least six places round the world, the upshot of which has been to flush out Mr Kerry Packer, the Australian entrepreneur, as a 3.5 per cent owner of Courtaulds' capital.

With the start today of the new Stock Exchange trading account, Courtaulds will again be sticking stamps on letters. The identification parade is not yet over.

The Packer factor has helped buoy Courtaulds' share price recently, and has made the market sit up and take notice of what analysts have been preaching for months — that the textile sector in general, and Courtaulds in particular, looks cheap.

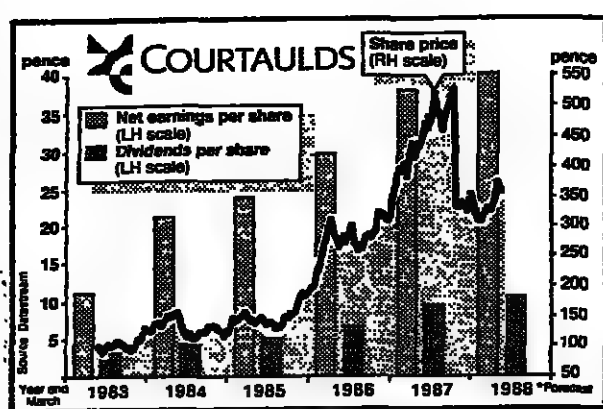
The test of whether that argument still holds will come on Wednesday — first, by reference to actual results for the year ended March 31, and secondly to analysts' views of where this year's profits are headed.

After 1987 pretax profits of £201.1 million, which Courtaulds followed with higher pretax profits for the six months ended September (up from £82 million to £102.2 million) the general view is that Wednesday's results will show pretax profits in the £220 million to £223 million region.

An increase in the final dividend, to take the year's total to at least 10.5p net (9.5p), will follow.

But if 1988 turns out to have been a good year for Courtaulds, and even though divisional results will demonstrate that the reconstruction which has been going on since the early 1980s is bringing genuine improvement in the quality of earnings, some believe that this financial year will not be as sparkling.

Some early thoughts about profits are no more generous



than a "same again" from Courtaulds — if only because there could be as many weak areas as strong ones.

The impact on group profits from those Far Eastern currencies tied directly to the dollar will again be a wild card, and whatever the group's spread of interests, Courtaulds will not be able to avoid a continued downturn within the fibre industry.

There could still be some steam left in packaging and films, which should have performed well last year, and sound profits from wood pulp. An improvement by coatings after a stagnant 1988 should help put colour in 1989 results.

Other analysts are, however, more positive and look for £245 million pretax in 1989 — if only because, knowing that Mr Packer is breathing down its neck, Courtaulds' management will be out to make this year really sing.

Mr Packer, rather than results, is what the market is really talking about. On the assumption that he was taking a long-term view, he was quite right to identify Courtaulds — at an average price below 350p — as undervalued.

His stake is a useful card to cash in should a really plausible bidder come along, though as a holding per se 3.5 per cent remains small.

While the guessing game as to Mr Packer's intentions goes on, the Courtaulds share price, now offering a prospective

rating of 8.8, will remain well supported. The shares also deserve support on the prospective rating of 8.1 based on the £245 million profit hopes.

At their present 351p, Courtaulds shares are a good two-way bet — first on Mr Packer's intentions, and secondly on management's drive to ensure 1989 will also be a magical year.

ASW Holdings

A lot of molten steel has passed under the bridge since Labour's 1960s nationalization programme deprived investors of the opportunity to sink some cash into that most industrial of industries.

Now the chance has come again, with this week's sale of shares in ASW Holdings, the first company to emerge from the Thatcher Government's Phoenix programme.

At 150p, the offer price recognizes the unglamorous nature of the investment, not to mention residual fears that it remains potentially one general election away from a return to state ownership. Few companies in yuppie memory can have come to the market on a prospective p/e of 6.9.

Such a rating seems unfair on Alan Cox, the chief executive, and his team, who have worked wonders to forge what is the biggest reinforcement steel manufacturer in the United Kingdom into the

most efficient steel producer in Europe.

They took the wire rod and reinforcement interests of British Steel and GKN, the bar manufacturing and wire and nail operations of GKN, and welded them together. And they lost £5 million in the first three months.

That was in 1981. By 1984 they were still making profits of only £5.5 million before interest and tax. Then came a surge, and last year ASW reported £24.2 million before interest and tax. The pretax profit for 1987 was £20.4 million.

Can it continue? Steel no longer commands the growth it saw before World War II, and there cannot be much scope left for squeezing margins.

Europe could be the solution. The European steel market is worth more than £4.5 billion, but last year it only £30 million worth of ASW's steel. ASW's low-cost base gives it the ideal platform for an assault on the Continental market.

Success in Europe will not happen overnight, nor even necessarily by 1992, so it would be unrealistic to expect any fresh profit explosion. However, analysts are still predicting pretax profits of £24.5 million this year.

Meanwhile, the balance sheet looks as strong as the product. ASW has good cash generation, and with some unrelieved tax losses likely to trim this year's charge it looks capable of wiping out its £23.5 million of borrowings in the next accounts. That would leave the way clear for acquisitions to whose margins the management could apply its proven holding skills.

As a steel stock ASW will not appeal to everyone, but it will undoubtedly find supporters among those looking for income. Yield on the annualized dividend is 6.3 per cent at 150p. Apparently anything can happen in these markets, but given relative calm over the next few days, the offer should have a good

response, and the opening share price perhaps a 10p premium or so.

Application forms appeared in last Friday's edition of *The Times*.

Pentos

The traditional image of book-selling, like publishing, is of an activity suitable for gentlemen, with none of the nastiness associated with real retailing. But competition, precipitated by Pentos, is bringing the industry into the modern world, without detracting from the book-sellers' quality image.

By strong design, Pentos has given facilities to many of its Dillons and Athenas bookshops. This has created a more attractive environment for customers and boosted sales and profits.

Other larger booksellers are following suit and the industry as a whole is benefiting from increased competition. This may intensify if the threatened imposition of value added tax on books leads to the break-up of the "net" book agreement — an arrangement between booksellers which prevented them competing on price.

In a fragmented industry, Pentos aims to treble its market share to 15 per cent. This will be achieved by eating into the share of its competitors and by increasing the book reading public.

Nearly three-quarters of the Pentos business comes from specialist retailing which includes, apart from book-selling, cards and posters through Athenas, and Ryman, the office stationery chain.

Profits grew from £5 million to £7.8 million last year and are forecast to rise to more than £11 million and £14.5 million in 1988 and 1989 respectively. The possible sale of the property interests would release capital to re-invest in the retailing side.

The shares stand at a modest but well deserved premium to the market but, given the earnings potential, there is scope for further appreciation.

Broker expects interim of £44m at Polly Peck

TODAY

Interims: Buffelsfontein Gold Mining Co, Grikaland West Diamond Mining, Holmes & Marchant Group, Northern Industrial Improvement Trust, Radio City (Sound of Merseyside), Tunstall Group, Wharfedale, Williamson Tea Holdings.

Finals: Associated British Foods, Frank G Gates, Hartwell, JS Pathology.

TOMORROW

Polly Peck International, Mr Asif Nadi's international trader, has never enjoyed the smoothest of relationships with the City, having been in and out of favour regularly during the past few years. County NatWest is looking for £44.5 million pretax for the six months to end-February, while stressing that its forecast is at the top of the range, which starts at about £40 million. Polly Peck made £36.87 million last time.

Brokers expect British Airways to announce sparkling annual figures — after excellent third-quarter results — with British Caledonian on board since the New Year and the UAL deal and strong traffic figures helping.

BA has already revealed profits of £267 million for the first nine months, but it normally makes a loss in the winter quarter. Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the broker, forecasts £250 million for the year, against £162 million last time.

Interims: Capital Radio, Chesfield Properties, Countywide Properties, Leeds Group, Polly Peck International, GW Thornton Holdings, VPI Group, Yorkshire Television Holdings.

Finals: Biomechanics International, British Airways, Fine Art Developments, A Goldberg & Sons, Monks Investment Trust, Noble and Lund, Reedcut International, Trimco.

WEDNESDAY

Hazons, the acquisitive industrial conglomerate, reports interim figures. The group should have continued the impressive trading perfor-

2327
THIS WEEK

mance of the first quarter, helped by its construction and Imperial Tobacco divisions. Brokers' estimates range from £340 million to £355 million (£312 million). Dealers also feel that Hanson might announce a big disposal with the figures.

Most interest in Banks Hovis McDougall during the past year has centred on its unwellcome, antipodean shareholder, Goodman Fielder. The New Zealand company's promise not to launch a full bid passed its sell-by date on April 20, but it is believed to have been too hard hit by the market crash to move on the British group — and its 29.8 per cent stake is widely thought to be up for sale.

Mr John Mozley, an analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd, is looking for pretax profits of £70 million (£52.9 million) for the half-year to end-February, rising to £144 million for the full year.

Satchi & Satchi is taking a party of analysts to New York and Washington next month, so the market is expecting good, half-way figures first. Forecasts are in the £60 million to £63 million pretax range from this advertising agency for the half-year to March 31, up from £56.2 million last time.

Interims: BAT Industries (first quarter), Caudon Group, Gaynor Group, Hanson, Kanks Hovis McDougall, Satchi & Satchi, Speyhawk, Svenska Cellulosa.

Finals: British Borneo Petroleum Syndicate, Cityvision, Courtaulds, Dunhill Holdings, High Gosforth Park, Thames Television.

THURSDAY

Takeover speculation has swirled around Plessey, the

electronics group, for the past few months, with AT&T, the US telecommunications group and STC, the rival British electronics concern, both strongly reported to be stalking the company.

So the market will be attaching particular importance to the annual results. Sir John Clark, the chairman, predicted a record fourth-quarter performance after a poor year, helped by good System X deliveries and important defence projects. Analysts are going for pretax profits of between £175 million and £184 million for the year to March 31, against last year's £170.2 million.

Redland, the Surrey-based building materials group, has attracted widespread criticism since its decision last year to enter the world plasterboard market.

It is the first building materials group to announce figures, which will include the first three months of 1988 which have been strong for demand, and is expected to report pretax profits for the year of between £180 million and £185 million.

Interims: Acasos & Hutcheson, Associated Fisheries, Cranbrook Electronic Holdings, Dobson Park Industries, Irish Distillers Group, RHP Group, Scottish Investment Trust, J Smart & Co (Contractors), Warner Estate Holdings, Whessoe, Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries.

Finals: Airflow Streamlines, Carless, Capel & Leonard, Castings, Davenport Knitwear, Hazlewood Foods, FIC Liley, Marston, Thompson & Evershed, Farland Textile Holdings, Plessey, Redland, Toshiba Corporation.

FRIDAY

Interims: "Investing in Success" Equities, Sedgwick Group, Union Steel Corporation (of South Africa), Finals: Chamberlin & Hill, Fowley Group, Godwin Warren Control Systems, Kelsey Industries.

Martin Waller and Geoffrey Foster

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new picture, and when you call 0898-141-400, you will hear a different voice, five each week. The recording will change at 4am each day.

You can play right now (or at any time, day or night) by picking up your telephone and

calling 0898-141-400, the Stockwatch competition number.

The mystery guest will make a brief statement about his company which will provide a further clue to his identity.

Full details of how to complete your entry to this week's competition will appear in *The Times* on Saturday, together with an entry coupon.

The first correct entry opened after the closing date will win the £2,000 worth of unit trusts.

Winners may select the type of unit trust they prefer from a range recommended by Equitable Life.

Call 0898-141-400 now. Can you identify the voice of today's business leader?

An uncomfortable feeling of déjà vu

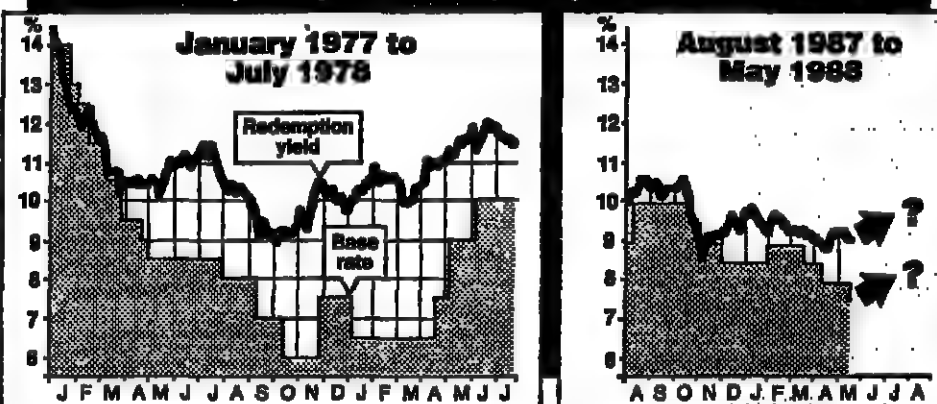
Is history about to repeat itself? Conditions in financial markets certainly bear a marked resemblance to those prevailing 10 years ago. Then, as now, the authorities were faced with a dilemma over the balance between interest rates and the exchange rate.

In 1975-76 sterling was allowed to depreciate by more than 20 per cent from its peak in 1975. A similar fall in the pound was permitted in 1985-86. Over the following couple of years an attempt was made, in each case, to preserve the lower and more competitive level of the exchange rate against intense upward pressure.

A combination of lower interest rates and foreign exchange intervention was the weapon used. In both periods the large-scale official sales of sterling came to be frowned upon, owing to fears that ballooning money supply growth would lead to higher inflation.

The similarities are emphasized by a note in the December 1977 issue of the Bank of England *Quarterly Bulletin*: "On Monday, 31st October the authorities ended their policy of intervening to prevent a rise in sterling's effective exchange rate index, in order to protect the money supply from the expansionary effect of further large inflows. Lower interest rates were

Gross redemption yields on 5 year gilts and UK base rates



eventually abandoned as these domestic considerations came to the fore.

Base rates, which had fallen from 14 per cent in January 1977 to a low of 6 per cent by October, were back to 12.5 per cent just over a year later. Yields on five-year gilts reached their trough in late 1977, about one month before base rates finally bottomed. A firm upward trend was then established, which lasted for almost 18 months.

Where does that leave today's gilt market? It is pertinent to note that short gilt yields, except on extreme near-dated stocks, are now higher than before the last two base rate cuts.

Moreover, there are several

reasons for being concerned over the outlook for base rates. Firstly, economic statistics continue to point to unsustainably rapid growth and a build-up of inflationary pressures. As in 1977-78, domestic considerations could become paramount, regardless of the level of sterling.

Secondly, the international situation continues to point to higher interest rates, although the desired monetary tightening in the US, West Germany and Japan may have to wait until after the US presidential elections. Thirdly, sterling may eventually go "out of fashion", a development that could be aided by a deteriorating trade picture and a stable dollar.

Finally, the authorities have clearly indicated they are unhappy with the current yield curve. They would probably prefer to see a downward-sloping curve, indicating a tighter monetary stance and lessened inflationary expectations.

In public they have been forced to claim that monetary policy has been tightened as a result of sterling's rise. But balancing lower interest rates and a stronger currency requires fine judgement in assessing the monetary stance.

After all, part of sterling's strength has been DM weakness. And we wonder how they factored \$500 million of currency intervention in April

and further high profile intervention in May into the equation. There again, it all depends on what starting point you take — in late January monetary policy was too loose and domestic demand unsustainably strong, according to the Bank of England — with base rates 1 per cent above today's level!

However, this may all be too gloomy. The current gap between short gilt yields and base rates is sufficiently large to offer reasonable protection against a small rise in interest rates.

Also if the Thatcher "economic miracle" is sustained, and foreign investor confidence continues undiminished, then it is possible to argue that sterling's new-found "hard currency" status justifies a permanent move to lower rates. Current yields should then move downwards to reflect this.

Even so, we believe that the similarity to the events of 10 years ago is disturbingly strong and that, notwithstanding the high level of institutional liquidity, a cautious investment view is the appropriate stance.

David Wileman and Dick Howard

Capel-Cure Myers ANZ Merchant Bank

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ISSUE OF GOVERNMENT LOAN

The Bank of England announces that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 20th May 1988, and has issued to the National Debt Commissioners for public funds under their management, an additional amount of £150 million of 8 per cent Treasury Loan, 1992.

The amount issued on 20th May 1988 represents a further tranche of the Loan, ranking in all respects *pari passu* with that Loan and subject to the terms and conditions applicable to that Loan, and subject also to the provision contained in the final paragraph of this notice.

Application has been made to the Council of The International Stock Exchange for the further tranche of the Loan to be admitted to the Official List.

Government statement
Attention is drawn to the statement issued by Her Majesty's Treasury on 29th May 1985 which explained that, in the interest of the orderly conduct of fiscal policy, neither Her Majesty's Government nor the Bank of England or their respective servants or agents undertake to disclose tax changes decided on but not yet announced, even where they may specifically affect the terms on which, or the conditions under which, this further tranche of the Loan is issued or sold by or on behalf of the Government or the Bank; that no responsibility can therefore be accepted for any omission to make such disclosure; and that such omission shall neither render any transaction liable to be set aside nor give rise to any claim for compensation.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
20th May 1988

Spanish economy poised for 'fastest growth in EEC'

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

the workforce rather than fewer jobs.

There was no evidence that the stock market jitters which followed the plunge of last October had seriously upset business confidence.

Consumption of electric power in March rose by nearly 4 per cent over the previous month, owing primarily to an increase in industrial consumption. Ample rains throughout much of Spain in the past few months promised a year of good crops.

Spain, where tourism makes a sizeable contribution to prosperity, the number of foreign visitors in March was

more than 23 per cent higher than in the same month the year before, and tourism officials said there are signs of a record year.

Consumer demand is soaring, with new registrations of cars up by more than 24 per cent in the first quarter and petrol consumption up by nearly 12 per cent. Imports of manufactured consumer goods rose by 22 per cent.

Industrial production in February, the latest month for which figures are available, climbed by more than 5 per cent over the previous month, and by nearly 2 per cent over the same month in 1987.

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This was especially good news for economic planners, since it revived hopes that the annual rate by the end of the year will not top 5 per cent.

The number of officially registered unemployed persons in April was 5 per cent higher than in March, but the figure reflected an increase in

Defiant Wholesale Fittings sets strong pace of growth

By Michael Tate

The electrical distribution group operating under the unimpressive title of The Wholesale Fittings will today open its fourth new depot in as many weeks — a move some will see as a determined attempt to distance itself from the potential bid intentions of Thomson T-Line.

The opening in Bristol, comes three months after Wholesale Fittings, the mini-conglomerate that acquired the Vernon's pools business in a £90 million deal in January, as a buyer of its shares. Thomson, which holds about 5.7 per cent, says only that it regards the shares as "a good investment".

Mr Dennis Rose, the chairman of Wholesale, has been told no more, but warns Thomson that in the event of a bid it would "have a fight on its hands".

With a market worth of some £65 million at 460p a share, Wholesale ranks as one of the bigger regional electrical merchants. It operates like a builders' merchant, except that it supplies the trade with electrical products — 50,000 of them, ranging from programmable logic controllers to armoured cable.

Founded as a gas fittings company in 1894, when the "fitter" was synonymous with the gas man, it today claims more than 2 per cent of a £2 billion market dominated by giants such as BTR's Newey & Eyre, STC, GEC, the Amer-



A fitting ambition: Dennis Rose, company chairman, at the head office in Dagenham

can-owned Edmondson and the private City Electrical.

Mr Rose, grandson of the founder, brought the business to the stock market in 1972. Some of the family sold, although Mr Rose believes about 25 per cent remains in close hands.

Openings in Bristol and, imminently, in Fulham, will bring total outlets to 36

against 31 at the beginning of the year, and Mr Richard Rose, the development director, nephew of the chairman and the fourth generation to sit on the board, says the group is "working to become a national".

The company is cash-rich — £6 million net at the last count — owns a valuable 5% acre headquarters site in Dag-

enham, Essex, and for the first time is talking of making acquisitions.

Analysts are expecting pre-tax profits of about £6.2 million for the year ended last month, against £5.5 million last time, which would be the biggest percentage growth since 1984. What a difference a potential predator on the share register can make.

Fears for Scottish accounts institute

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland could wither away if last week's proposals to create a new British institute, essentially merging the English and Scottish institutes, fail to get off the ground.

While there is pressure from the Government to encourage the profession to speak with a single voice, the real impetus for a merger stems from changes in the regulatory framework — the Insolvency Act, 1985, the Financial Services Act 1986, and the next Companies Act which is expected to regulate the work of the auditor.

The accountancy bodies have opted to become self-regulatory organizations under the Financial Services Act. However, the FSA requirement that accountants be regulated on the basis of the firm, rather than the individual member, undermines the role of the Scottish institute.

Of the 8,000 or so accountants which have so far applied for authorization to carry out investment business under the FSA, 7,500, including the 20 biggest, have elected to be regulated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

Since many Scottish accountants are partners in, or employed by, these firms, this means that 30 per cent of the Scottish membership will be licensed for investment work by the English institute.

The forthcoming Companies Act will also regulate the profession on the basis of the firm, further undermining the role of the Scottish institute.

Add the real possibility that the requirement for a full statutory audit for smaller, unquoted companies may be dropped, and the prospect of the Scottish institute withering away becomes more likely.

Having gained the backing of both institutes' councils, the next stage is for both institutes to ballot their memberships on the proposals. This is unlikely to take place before next spring.

In the meantime, the detailed rules will be worked out, along with the constitution of the proposed new Scottish college.

Mr Frank Kydd, president of the Scottish institute, believes that an active college could be a very effective pressure group for Scottish interests.

The combined institute will have 100,000 members, of which 12,500 are at present members of the Scottish institute.

ECONOMIC VIEW

World interest rise may resolve policy dilemma

Pity the Bank of England. "The combination of a stronger currency and lower interest rates does not represent an ideal response to current concerns," said the Bank in its latest *Quarterly Bulletin*. Since then sterling has gone up a bit more and base rates have come down another half-point.

The Bank is right. Interest rates at these levels are too low. But the combination of policy levers is not quite as inapposite as the Bank makes out.

A high exchange rate exerts pressure on inflation by cutting the cost of imports and squeezing exporters. This is not ideal when the current account of the balance of payments is already in deficit. But the pattern of demand that fuelled the deficit last year is altering.

Revised forecasts of the world economy, produced by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development for the annual ministerial meeting in Paris last week, underline the brighter prospects in some of Britain's main export markets.

As a whole the 24 rich countries that make up the OECD expect average growth at about the same rate of 3 per cent as last year, substantially more than the 2.25 per cent forecast for 1988 back in December.

Within this general pattern, although growth in the US is expected to be slightly slower, the West German locomotive in Europe is now forecast to move forward by at least 2.25 per cent, compared with only 1.7 per cent last year. Growth in world trade may accelerate from 5.2 per cent to 6.75 per cent.

Higher demand in markets abroad will help Britain's exporters. Meanwhile some of the attractions of the home market may be fading, which will help underpin the balance of payments from the opposite direction.

How far domestic demand in Britain may be slowing down is still very uncertain. Retail sales have been showing slower growth recently.

And in the first quarter of the year manufacturing output was unchanged on the previous quarter — a very different picture from that during much of last year, and one that can hardly reflect the uncapping of sterling which only occurred on March 7.

On the other hand, recent surveys by the Confederation of British Industry report continuing buoyancy while credit continues to grow at a manic pace.

Another sliver of evidence on the balance of payments becomes available on Friday with publication of the figures for April. Expectations in the City are

mixed, with some firms expecting another "good" figure to follow the improved number for March while others expect a deterioration.

Whatever the figure, confidence in the accuracy of the trade figures has fallen to a low ebb recently. The frequency and size of revisions to the figures make it rash to deduce a great deal from first estimates.

Economists have begun to speculate that the apparent imperviousness of sterling to bad news recently — witness, for instance, Friday's worse than expected inflation figures — may be telling us among other things that the current account is not as deeply in the red as the statistics allege.

Whether or not the trade figures are lying, the exchange rate will not necessarily fall back in the near future to allow the Bank to put interest rates up again.

Exchange rate stability is a desirable framework for counter-inflationary policy — but the level at which stability is established is a separate question. The "right" level for sterling may lie within quite a wide band.

While industry's domestic costs will affect the exchange rate, the exchange rate will also exercise a powerful influence over industry's domestic costs.

The opportunity to achieve the "different balance" between exchange rate and interest rate levers that the Bank desires may come via a rise in interest rates worldwide, rather than worries about Britain's balance of payments.

US rates have already started to rise and markets will be watching tomorrow's weekly refinancing by the Bundesbank with special care. There is a growing realization that the loosening of monetary policy around the world in response to the stock market crash last October has to be reversed, now that the effect on the world economy is seen to have been so slight.

As well as increasing its growth forecast, the OECD has now predicted a slightly higher level of inflation next year than it was doing five months ago.

Although German inflation is looking more restrained at only 1.5 per cent this year and next, the boost to domestic demand is likely to push inflation up faster than previously expected in Japan and also in the US.

Worries on this score prompted the Chancellor, in Paris, to trail the need for higher interest rates in the US, only to be slapped down the following day by the US Treasury Secretary, James Baker. With this level of sensitivity in the US, it is difficult to be confident that policy can be tightened sufficiently until there is a new president in the White House.

Rodney Lord
Economics Editor

US gems group expects British boost

By Colin Campbell

LKA International, the American natural resources group specializing in precious stones and gold, expects to broaden its British shareholder base and raise its profile once trading on the Nasdaq exchange starts in London this year.

Mr Kye Abraham, the group's chief executive, says LKA International, born of the merger between Diacon Resources, of Vancouver, and of LKA Holdings, will have assets of \$3 million (£1.6 million). London market-

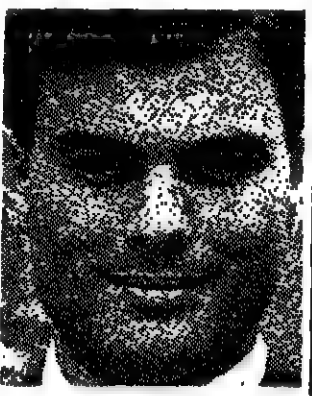
makers in the shares are being established.

The present list of shareholders includes British, German and Danish investors, and group interests include a 5 per cent stake in a diamond project in Kalimantan, Borneo, gold and silver properties near Lake City, Colorado, and an emerald deposit in North Carolina.

LKA, based in Seattle, Washington, has also developed a beryllium, an electro-nuclear device, which uses gamma rays to help identify emerald crystals in

which the United States Bureau of Mines and several African emerald producing countries have shown an interest.

Diamond interests are held in association with Acorn Diamonds and the Indonesian government, and full scale production is scheduled for the first quarter of 1989. Mr Abraham says that, based on proven reserves and diamond grades, LKA should realize a minimum of \$1 million for each dredge employed to scoop up alluvial diamonds.



Kye Abraham: higher profile

North-east shipyards' order problems fuel job fears

When the boats come in no more

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Shipbuilding started at the mouth of the River Wear in 1346. The number of yards grew rapidly and they played an important part in Britain's maritime history. During the Second World War, Sunderland produced more than a quarter of all merchant shipping built in this country.

Now more than six centuries of proud tradition could come to an end as hopes ebb for the future of North East Shipbuilders (NESL) on the Wear.

NESL is the one British Shipbuilders (BS) subsidiary which is not yet the apparent target of takeover activity. Govan on the Clyde could go to Norwegian interests and two other BS subsidiaries, one building small ships at Appledore in Devon and another making marine engines on the Clyde, have attracted possible buyers.

There are two yards on the Wear, one on the north bank at Southwick, which is the old Austin & Pickersill yard, the other on the opposite bank at Pallion. Between them they employ about 2,400.

It is estimated that a further 150 companies in the area would be affected

if the shipyards closed down, with the possible loss of another 2,500 jobs.

Mr Chris Storey, company secretary at Vaux, the Sunderland brewer, and chairman of the Wearside branch of the Tyne and Wear Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said: "Sunderland's recovery is coming from a pretty low base but we have been bullish about prospects until now. The prospect of a shipyards closure is extremely worrying. It could remove £25 million a year from the local economy."

The main concern for the yards' future stems from problems with the NESL order to build 24 small ferries for VR Shipping and PZ Trading of Denmark. NESL has delivered two but is withholding another five, which are virtually finished, as lawyers try to resolve contractual problems.

Even if the order can be salvaged, it would provide work for the yards only up to the end of next year.

NESL is still one of Sunderland's two biggest employers in manufacturing, with Wearmouth Colliery accounting for about the same number of direct jobs.

But inland, only a few miles out of the borough, is Nissan's car factory. The plant now employs about 1,300 but this is likely to increase to nearer 5,000 within a few years.

One component's supplier, Ikeda Hoover, has already set up in the area to supply Nissan and more might follow. Nissan is talking of a design facility in Britain but this does not have to be near the present factory.

Nissan recruitment and the wide-spread growth of smaller businesses has had some impact on unemployment in Sunderland. Before Nissan's arrival, male unemployment had been above 25 per cent, sometimes nearer 30 per cent, but in March it was 21 per cent. Female unemployment in March was 11.5 per cent and the overall rate, which has been gradually declining, 17.4 per cent.

Locals fear that if the shipyards' workforce came on the jobs market, even Nissan's expansion might not be able to mop up the effect of redundancies. Nissan has been recruiting a workforce of mostly under-35s. Many shipyard workers are older.

Adding up benefits

The job of an actuary, traditionally dismissed as a career for accountants who find accountancy too interesting, has perhaps been done a great injustice. According to *The Jobs Rated Almanac*, just published in the United States, an actuary has the cushiest job of all. Rating 250 jobs in terms of salary, stress, working environment, security and physical demands, the actuary comes out on top, with computer programmers second and systems analysts third. Accountants have not really got too much to complain about, though — they are ranked 15th — with insurance underwriters 24th, economists 50th and stockbrokers 69th. Even the frantic advertising executive, who comes 75th on the list, is one place above the humble cobble.

Speaking about those professions at the top of the table, Les Krantz, editor of the *Almanac*, says: "These jobs are performed in clean, well-lit, comfortable surroundings — they tend to be pampered jobs."

● The departure of Soviet troops from Afghanistan has proved something of a bonanza for artful Afghan merchants and their Arab suppliers in Dubai. The departing soldiers have, I hear, been making the most of their last opportunity to buy American jeans and cigarettes, English pop records and Japanese hi-fi equipment. So great has the demand in Kabul bazaars been for these and other Western products that Afghan merchants recently began flying in fresh supplies from the Emirates.

Carol Leonard

Change in the wind at the IoD

If, as some believe will happen, Sir Adam Thomson, the former British Caledonian chairman, rises from deputy chairman to become chairman of the Institute of Directors in October — when the term of office of the present incumbent, Parry Rogers, reaches its natural conclusion — one of his first tasks will be to line up a new director-general for the traditionally right-of-centre organization. For Sir John Hoskyns, the current DG, who was once head of the Policy Unit at Number 10, and has done more than most to enhance the IoD's reputation — though some rival bodies still attempt to dismiss it as a club for laundrette owners — is also on the last leg of his term. He is due to be replaced before the middle of next year. And, while the council of the IoD will not formally choose its new chairman until it meets in July, I hear that one or two far-sighted insiders have already drawn up a shortlist of contenders for the DG's job, with Jack Bruce-Gardyne currently heading the list. Lord Bruce-Gardyne — a journalist and former Conservative Member of Parliament who was once Minister of State at the Treasury — is likely to be a controversial choice. He has been a nickname in some unkind circles, but he is certainly well-connected. Some 12 years ago he jointly wrote a book called *The Power Game* with the then Opposition Whip, one Nigel Lawson.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

The executive sweet

Coffee breaks have become an even more enjoyable experience for staff and visitors alike at Schroders, the merchant bank, following Nestlé's unwelcome takeover bid for Rowntree. The bank's normally uninspiring selection of plain biscuits, served in all meeting rooms, has been patriotically replaced with Kit Kats and Breakaways — both prod-

ucts made by its besieged client. Turning the issue into a constant source of amusement for all who pass through the bank's hallowed doors, piles of Polos have also replaced flowers as the centrepiece on tables, and After Eight mints are now compulsory after all in-house lunches. "It's a definite improvement," one insider confides.

Savory truths

I do not know, but I would not be surprised if Peter de Savary waxes Labour. After all, he made more money under Harold Wilson than he has under Margaret Thatcher. Or so he claims. "So many more entrepreneurs are around to-



"Soft centres on the left are being attacked by the hard centres on the right..."

Charity sweep

The one-time Government broker's box on the floor of the Stock Exchange has at last been put to good use. It is being used all this week to sell tickets for the legendary annual Stock Exchange Derby sweepstake. This year, the first prize is expected to be as much as £20,000. "We've sold 9,500 tickets so far, at £2 each, but we need to sell twice that many," says one of the organizers, John Woolfenden. The draw will be made on Wednesday, with some of the proceeds going to charity.

Financing Enterprise

Why Royal Trust Bank means a great deal to McNicholas Construction

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service to customers, not just as lenders, but as advisers too, tailoring our services to fulfill our clients' individual requirements.

If, like McNicholas, you think your company would benefit from the flexible Royal Trust Bank approach to financing enterprise, contact Jonathan Stocker or Paul Smith in London. They will be pleased to listen and help.

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Malcolm Ferguson (left), Royal Trust Bank, and McNicholas Construction (right) at the site of a cabling contract in London's Docklands



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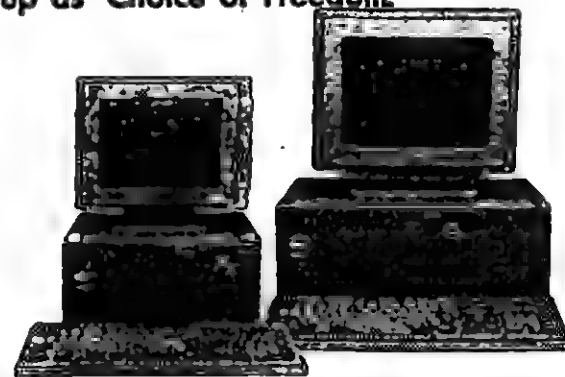
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فيلة امية الاصل

Keener market eye key to small firms' growth

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Younger firms with fast-growing businesses, which produce more new products or services, have greater market orientation and reliance on exports.

These are some of the salient features found in a study of smaller firms in Northern England by Dr David Storey of the small business centre at the University of Warwick with additional research at Newcastle University.

The study was commissioned by Price Waterhouse, the accountants, and the Department of Employment. It aimed at finding the differences between businesses showing fast growth and

those that did not by comparing otherwise matching companies.

Fast-growth businesses established during this decade employed three times more people than their matching counterparts, the survey found. The fast growers invested heavily in future growth and were also prepared to accept lower margins to accelerate sales.

The fast-growth entrepreneurs tended to emphasize profitability, market share and sales while their slower brothers - predominantly male - more often stressed job satisfaction and life-style.

The fast growers were also more "market aware," and twice as likely to introduce new products or services.

Scottish windpark under way

By Colin Nairn

A Scottish consortium, backed by a subsidiary of Shell, the oil multinational, has begun work on Britain's first windpark. It intends to complete the initial phase of development this summer.

The latest edition of *Windpower Monthly*, the specialist journal, says the project, by Scottish Windpark Development, will be situated 15 miles south of Glasgow, and will produce three to 10 megawatts of wind-generated electricity

to feed big industrial estates in East Kilbride.

The size of the windpark and turbine requirement will be determined by a £250,000 feasibility study.

The members of the consortium are James Howden & Co, the wind turbine maker, the Scottish Development Agency, and the National Engineering Laboratory.

The Shell unit involved is Emstar, an energy efficiency consultancy.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling index compared with 1975 was down at 78.3 (day's range 78.3-78.4).

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates for May 20	Range	Close	1 month	3 months
New York	1.8630-1.8645	1.8630	0.04-0.01p	0.11-0.09p
London	2.3125-2.3170	2.3125	0.04-0.04p	0.73-0.84p
Amsterdam	3.5463-3.5575	3.5463	14-14p	3p-24p
Frankfurt	56.02-56.25	56.02	15-15p	3p-24p
Copenhagen	12.0778-12.1127	12.0778	10-10p	3p-24p
Dublin	1.1811-1.1825	1.1811	8-8p	3p-24p
Paris	2.1653-2.1783	2.1653	15-15p	3p-24p
Madrid	258.07-259.35	258.07	71-71p	3p-24p
Stockholm	229.36-230.07	229.36	36-36p	3p-24p
Oslo	235.00-237.00	235.00	9-9p	3p-24p
Geneva	11.5131-11.5498	11.5131	5p-5p	3p-24p
Basel	10.7125-10.7480	10.7125	15-15p	3p-24p
Brussels	11.0141-11.0414	11.0141	15-15p	3p-24p
Tokyo	232.24-233.08	232.24	7p-7p	3p-24p
Vienna	22.25-22.32	22.25	7p-7p	3p-24p
Zurich	2.6320-2.6478	2.6320	15-15p	3p-24p

Premiums in p. Discount in d.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

London	1.5690-1.5708	1.5690
Singapore	2.0130-2.0140	2.0130
Algeria	2.5465-2.5485	2.5465
Australia	1.2775-1.2785	1.2775
Canada	1.2400-1.2410	1.2400
Sweden	2.3170-2.3180	2.3170
Norway	2.1300-2.1320	2.1300

MONEY MARKETS

Base Rates % Clearing Banks 7% Finance House 9%

Overnight 10p; 7 days 7p; 1 month 7p; 3 months 7p; 6 months 7p; 9 months 7p; 12 months 7p.

Prime Bank Bills (Discount %): 1 month 7p-7p; 3 months 7p-7p; 6 months 7p-7p; 9 months 7p-7p; 12 months 7p-7p.

Interbank (%): Overnight 6p; 1 month 6p; 3 months 6p; 6 months 6p; 9 months 6p; 12 months 6p.

Local Authority Deposits (%): 1 month 7p-7p; 3 months 7p-7p; 6 months 7p-7p; 9 months 7p-7p; 12 months 7p-7p.

Starting CDs (%): 1 month 7p-7p; 3 months 7p-7p; 6 months 7p-7p; 9 months 7p-7p; 12 months 7p-7p.

Other CDs (%): 1 month 7p-7p; 3 months 7p-7p; 6 months 7p-7p; 9 months 7p-7p; 12 months 7p-7p.

TREASURY BILLS

Applicable: £80.2m; 100m; 150m; 200m; 250m; 300m; 350m; 400m; 450m; 500m; 550m; 600m; 650m; 700m; 750m; 800m; 850m; 900m; 950m; 1000m; 1050m; 1100m; 1150m; 1200m; 1250m; 1300m; 1350m; 1400m; 1450m; 1500m; 1550m; 1600m; 1650m; 1700m; 1750m; 1800m; 1850m; 1900m; 1950m; 2000m; 2050m; 2100m; 2150m; 2200m; 2250m; 2300m; 2350m; 2400m; 2450m; 2500m; 2550m; 2600m; 2650m; 2700m; 2750m; 2800m; 2850m; 2900m; 2950m; 3000m; 3050m; 3100m; 3150m; 3200m; 3250m; 3300m; 3350m; 3400m; 3450m; 3500m; 3550m; 3600m; 3650m; 3700m; 3750m; 3800m; 3850m; 3900m; 3950m; 4000m; 4050m; 4100m; 4150m; 4200m; 4250m; 4300m; 4350m; 4400m; 4450m; 4500m; 4550m; 4600m; 4650m; 4700m; 4750m; 4800m; 4850m; 4900m; 4950m; 5000m; 5050m; 5100m; 5150m; 5200m; 5250m; 5300m; 5350m; 5400m; 5450m; 5500m; 5550m; 5600m; 5650m; 5700m; 5750m; 5800m; 5850m; 5900m; 5950m; 6000m; 6050m; 6100m; 6150m; 6200m; 6250m; 6300m; 6350m; 6400m; 6450m; 6500m; 6550m; 6600m; 6650m; 6700m; 6750m; 6800m; 6850m; 6900m; 6950m; 7000m; 7050m; 7100m; 7150m; 7200m; 7250m; 7300m; 7350m; 7400m; 7450m; 7500m; 7550m; 7600m; 7650m; 7700m; 7750m; 7800m; 7850m; 7900m; 7950m; 8000m; 8050m; 8100m; 8150m; 8200m; 8250m; 8300m; 8350m; 8400m; 8450m; 8500m; 8550m; 8600m; 8650m; 8700m; 8750m; 8800m; 8850m; 8900m; 8950m; 9000m; 9050m; 9100m; 9150m; 9200m; 9250m; 9300m; 9350m; 9400m; 9450m; 9500m; 9550m; 9600m; 9650m; 9700m; 9750m; 9800m; 9850m; 9900m; 9950m; 10000m; 10050m; 10100m; 10150m; 10200m; 10250m; 10300m; 10350m; 10400m; 10450m; 10500m; 10550m; 10600m; 10650m; 10700m; 10750m; 10800m; 10850m; 10900m; 10950m; 11000m; 11050m; 11100m; 11150m; 11200m; 11250m; 11300m; 11350m; 11400m; 11450m; 11500m; 11550m; 11600m; 11650m; 11700m; 11750m; 11800m; 11850m; 11900m; 11950m; 12000m; 12050m; 12100m; 12150m; 12200m; 12250m; 12300m; 12350m; 12400m; 12450m; 12500m; 12550m; 12600m; 12650m; 12700m; 12750m; 12800m; 12850m; 12900m; 12950m; 13000m; 13050m; 13100m; 13150m; 13200m; 13250m; 13300m; 13350m; 13400m; 13450m; 13500m; 13550m; 13600m; 13650m; 13700m; 13750m; 13800m; 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Portfolio

PLUS NEW

Accumulator

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements, on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily or accumulator dividend figures. If it matches or better this figure you have won outright or a share of the daily or accumulator prize money stated. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Evans of Leeds	Property	
2	Rockware	Industrials L-R	
3	Dalrymple (as)	Food	
4	Johnson	Industrials E-K	
5	RHM (as)	Food	
6	Sema	Industrials S-Z	
7	IMI (as)	Industrials E-K	
8	Leeds Ware G	Food	
9	Low H S & B	Paper, Print, Adv	
10	Asim Reed	Draperies	
11	CRH	Building, Roads	
12	FRK Babcock (as)	Electricals	
13	Cryover	Property	
14	Abbey	Building, Roads	
15	Jacobs (JH)	Shipping	
16	Neil (J)	Industrials L-R	
17	Folles Group N/V	Industrials E-K	
18	Clark (Marshall)	Food	
19	Booth	Food	
20	Brake Bros	Food	
21	Thibet & Brites	Draperies	
22	Hills & Goldwin	Draperies	
23	Soot & Robertson	Industrials S-Z	
24	Powell Duffryn	Industrials L-R	
25	Tie Rack	Draperies	
26	Eurochem	Electricals	
27	Quest Automation	Electricals	
28	Ash & Lacey	Industrials A-D	
29	Metal Closures	Industrials L-R	
30	Jackson Bourne	Industrials E-K	
31	Wilson Bowden	Building, Roads	
32	AS Elex	Electricals	
33	Ocean Transport	Shipping	
34	Oliver Paper	Paper, Print, Adv	
35	Bank of Ireland	Bank, Discount	
36	Haynes Publishing	Newspapers	
37	Strong & Fisher	Shoes, Leather	
38	Time Products	Draperies	
39	Marler	Property	
40	Mecca Leisure	Leisure	
41	Nichols (N/V) (Winton)	Food	
42	SD-Scion	Electricals	
43	Taylor Woodrow	Building, Roads	
44	Fitch Design	Paper, Print, Adv	
45	Times Newspapers Ltd	Daily Total	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £3.00 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS				
Stock	Div	Yield	Gain	Loss
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

SHORTS (Under Five Years)				
Stock	Div	Yield	Gain	Loss
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS				
Stock	Div	Yield	Gain	Loss
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS				
Stock	Div	Yield	Gain	Loss
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

UNDATED				
Stock	Div	Yield	Gain	Loss
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

INDEX-UNLINKED				
Stock	Div	Yield	Gain	Loss
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP				
Stock	Div	Yield	Gain	Loss
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

ELECTRICALS				
Stock	Div	Yield	Gain	Loss
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Capitalization and change on week

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings end June 3. Contango day June 6. Settlement day June 13.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES									
Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks.									
BREWERIES									
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E				
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000				
BUILDING, ROADS									
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E				
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000				
FINANCE, LAND									
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E				
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000				
FINANCIAL TRUSTS									
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E				
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000				
FOODS									
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E				
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000				
L-R									
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E				
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000				
S-Z									
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E				
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000				

Portfolio

PLUS NEW

Accumulator

DAILY DIVIDEND £4.000
Claims required for 52 points
ACCUMULATOR £42,000
Claims better than 52 points
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

OVERSEAS TRADERS				
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

PAPER, PRINT, ADVERTISING				
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

INSURANCE				
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

LEISURE				
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

PROPERTY				
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

MINING				
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

MOTOR, AIRCRAFT				
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

SHIPPING				
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

SHOES, LEATHER				
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

TEXTILES				
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

TOBACCO				
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHERS				
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

OILS, GAS				
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

INDUSTRIALS A-D				
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

HOTELS, CATERERS				
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

INDUSTRIALS E-K				
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

INDUSTRIALS L-R				
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

INDUSTRIALS S-Z				
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

هناك اصناف الاصل

RELOCATION
IN WALES

FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT
Pictures by Steve Benbow

The call of the hi-tech valleys

Wales is changing
with the
disappearance
of traditional heavy
industry into a land
welcoming the new
sunrise industries
of the future

As industrial revolutions go the one now gathering momentum in Wales is remarkably free from the traditional hallmarks of hard work and free enterprise.

Instead of pit-head winding gear and smoke-belching chimney stacks, the soaring peaks and rolling hills of Wales are overshadowed by clusters of bright new factory units in a high-tech industrial landscape.

No-one will suggest it has been easy but the disappearance of so much heavy industry has meant the traditional Welsh workplace has been changing at breakneck speed.

The need for change was unavoidable and the message is undoubtedly getting home when you take into account statistics like that in the last

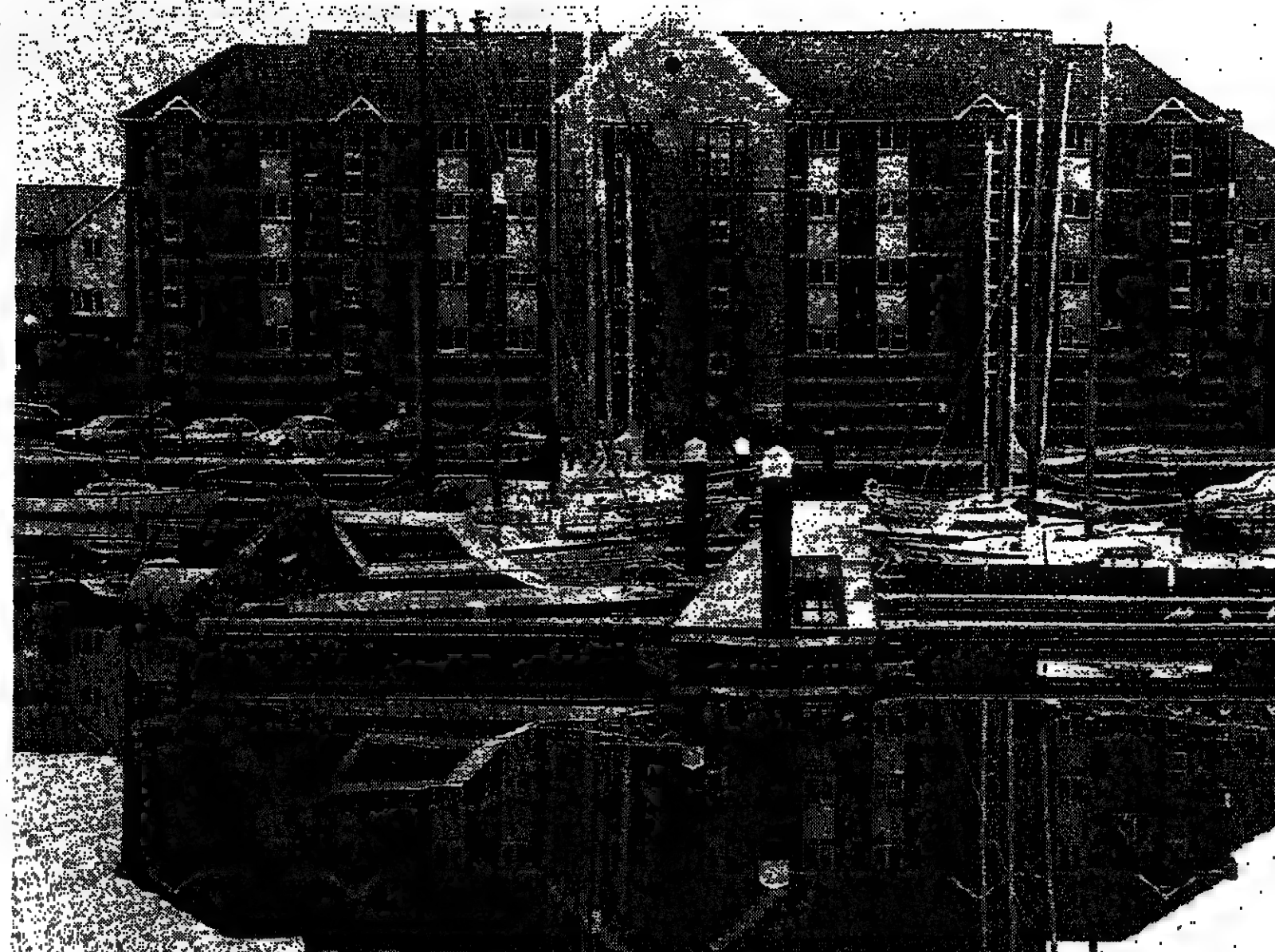
The work is well paid

five years Wales has secured one fifth of all inward investment to the UK.

Across the border in England the image may linger of the miner, the chapel and the male voice choir, but people in Wales are getting to grips with realising a new era is dawning.

There are now only 11 pits left in South Wales where once generations of families worked in the mines, but the clean-cut fact is that Wales now has the highest concentration of Japanese companies in Britain.

The message is not only being spread abroad but at



Gone are the pits and the alums: the upmarket looks comes to Swansea with a new marina and housing at Maritime Park Development

home. In the last five years more than 100 UK firms have chosen to relocate in Wales.

It may not lead itself to any would-be novelist who wants to write a *How Green Was My Valley* style bestseller, but the factory environments are clean and danger-free while

THE WORK IS WELL PAID. Nature itself provided Wales with a lot of ammunition for the salesman who wish to sell the principality as the best place around in which to launch a new industry.

In the time it takes to

transport a London commuter from the seething city centre to the suburbs, any Welshman could drive out of his factory gates and end his journey on a golden beach or in the foothills of a beautiful mountain range.

In an age when people work hard at their leisure, Wales has plenty to offer for the man or woman who yearns for the pleasures of the great outdoors.

But the wheels of industry need more than a picture postcard setting to help them

turn smoothly and efficiently. Wales boasts that motorways have moved it closer to London, but it is the miles of newly-laid tarmac inside the

A new era is emerging

principality which have convinced many industrialists that a move would work.

Since 1979 £700 million has been spent on 22 miles of motorway and 107 miles of

new trunk road. Vast tracts of rural mid-Wales are becoming more attractive because of the communications links with both the north and south-east.

In the South Wales valleys a town which once regarded itself as the industrial emperor of the area is no longer having to look backwards into history and survive on memories of how great it all was.

Merthyr Tydfil is pinning its hopes for a successful and rejuvenated future on the arrival of the latest phase of

the A470 dual carriageway, which means Cardiff is now only 25 minutes away when some locals can still recall a time when the journey took one and a half hours.

The road hugs the mountainside in a curious arcing route which has inspired some residents of the valley town to forsake the formal title of the Merthyr Expressway and dub it the "Scalextric" for ever more.

John Williams

Wooing the big investors

For the last five years Wales has consistently secured around a fifth of all inward investment to the UK and now boasts the highest concentration of Japanese companies in Britain.

Over the same period, lured by a combination of lower costs and a higher quality of life, more than a hundred UK companies have moved into Wales creating over 9,000 jobs.

Since its formation in 1983 WINvest, the inward investment arm of the Welsh Development Agency has been steadily wooing British businesses with the benefits of cheaper factory rentals and the unemployment hit area's readily available workforce.

Last year WINvest arranged 241 "first" visits for companies looking to move part or all of their operations out of expensive or problematic areas in the UK.

From the visits the WINvest team secured 48 new projects representing a total capital investment over £80 million and more than 4,000 potential jobs over the next three years.

"We know that Wales is an ideal area for new and expanding businesses but our job is persuading companies of that fact," said Mr Roger Thompson, the regional manager for the UK division of WINvest.

"The image of Wales being just slag heaps and dereliction is a fallacy that we are working hard to dispel."

"Wales is particularly strategically placed to serve not only UK markets but also those overseas."

"We have excellent road and rail links and Heathrow airport is only two hours down the M4 corridor."

WINvest has a budget of £1.5 million to sell Wales this year and claims to be a "one stop shop" where businesses can take problems ranging from the hunt for factory or

office space to grants and financial assistance.

"WINvest will co-ordinate all types of assistance for new companies. We are both promotional and project orientated and offer a fully comprehensive information and advice service," said Mr Thompson.

Through the WDA it can provide either new factories or refurbished industrial units. The WDA has been given the resources to build around 4.5 million square feet of industrial floorspace over the next three years.

They can even provide industrial land for those wishing to build their own factories and while the company waits for the construction to be completed, temporary accommodation is available.

Financial incentives come in the shape of the Regional Selective Assistance Grant and low interest loans available from the European Investment Bank and the European Coal and Steel Community loans system.

But though WINvest are eager to bring new and diverse industries to Wales, companies still have to prove they are economically viable. "We do not promote Wales on financial incentives and financial assistance should be a back-up not the dictating factor," said Mr Thompson. "Grants are available but we have to make sure a company is moving for the right reasons such as operating costs."

"We can offer grants to offset high levels of capital expenditure and provide a cash flow buffer but at the end of the day, if the company is to succeed, it must be able to stand on its own two feet and operate in an effective and commercial manner."

"Nothing sells Wales as well as the success of other companies which have already taken the plunge and chosen to relocate."

Claire Simmons



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RELOCATION IN WALES/2

FOCUS

Roads that are just in time

The M4 corridor and a network of new
trunk roads have brought a timely
transfusion of business blood to an
economically anaemic Principality

After a 10-year road
building programme, costing over
£700 million, the
gulf between Wales
and the rest of Britain is
finally more in the mind than
on the ground.

The previously-held peripheral
view is challenged by
travelling times of just 90
minutes from South Wales to
central London or Bir-
mingham.

As the M4 corridor has
opened up South Wales, the
completion of more than 100
miles of new trunk road has
opened up the North Wales
coastal strip and extended
tarmac tentacles into Mid-
Wales.

In counties like Mid-
Glamorgan the investment
has come just in time. Traditionally a heavy coal mining
area, with more than 60 pits in
the Rhondda Valley at the
turn of the century, the county
has had urgently to attract new
industries with the rapid decline
of coal.

Improvements to the rail
network and the upgrading of

"We do all our carriage by
road and find the route
through Mid-Wales far less
congested. There is less pressure
here and, of course, the
quality of life is so much better
because you're not sitting in
traffic all day."

The building programme is
still under way. If everything
goes to plan a £250 million
second crossing of the river
Severn will be completed by
the mid 1990s.

The bridge, which should be
the gateway to South Wales, is
increasingly clogged in peak
periods, due to a combination
of repair work and a demand
which has exceeded all estimates.

Mr Ian Kelsall, director of
the Confederation of British
Industry in Wales, believes
the second crossing will
greatly improve the Welsh
economy.

"Last year alone the volume
of traffic on the Severn Bridge
rose by at least 11 per cent —
far more than the ministry
estimated."

"A second crossing is exactly
what we need to
encourage new and diversified
industries to Wales."

"It will help industry already
here and will give firms
looking to move here a chance
to plan for the 1990s, knowing
that Wales will be far more
accessible," he said.

As the infrastructure of the
South continues to improve,
the North has not been
neglected. Improvements to the
A55 North Wales Expressway,
including Britain's first submerged
tunnel, the Conwy
Crossing, will have cost
£1,000 million on completion
in the early 1990s.

The Expressway is to provide
a fast, reliable route from
Bangor to Manchester, while
the A5 cuts straight from the
sea port of Holyhead to
Telford and through to the
Midlands.

The developments are all
helping to draw industry and
business further into Wales as
the perception of accessibility
spreads.

Two decades ago Gwent
was usually seen as the only
county near enough to the
South-east to be viable as a
location for firms needing
to transport their goods
quickly inland. But with the
improvements in rail and road
links similar companies are
now moving further west-
wards towards West Glamorgan
and Dyfed.

Developments in other
forms of communications
have also given many companies
far more freedom in
their choice of location.

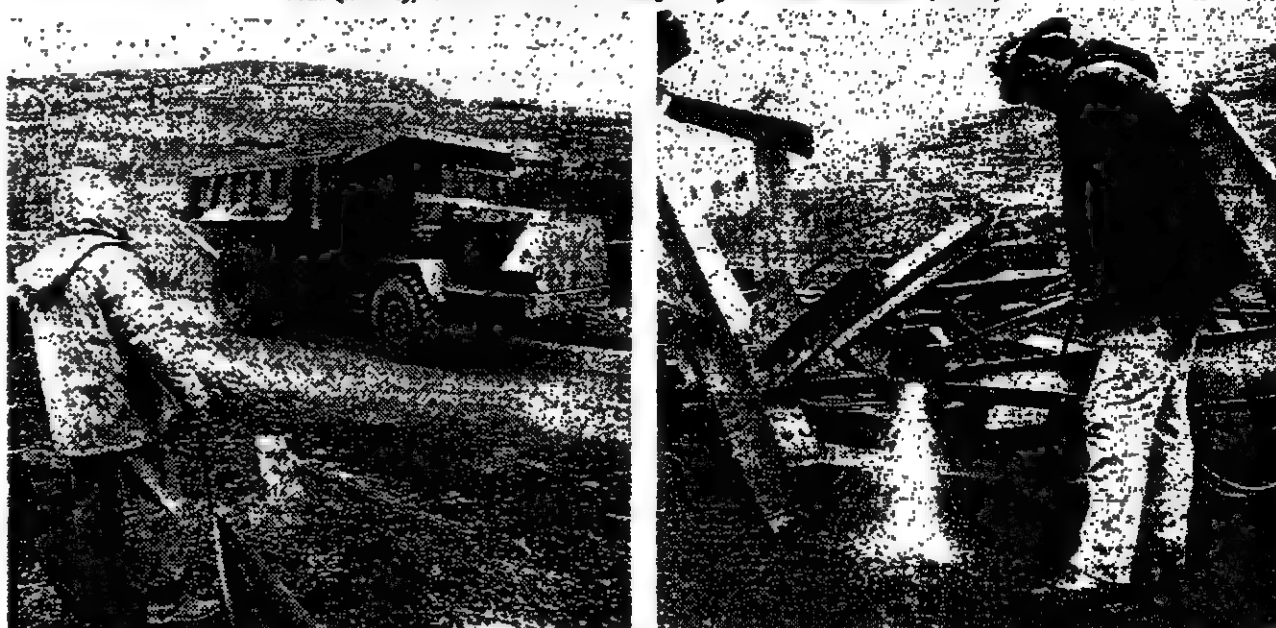
South Wales is extremely
well served with sophisticated
telephone services. There is a
wide range of high-speed digital
data services, including
Kilostream, Megastream and
Satstream and Cardiff is also
fully connected to the Mercury
network.

Cardiff-Wales airport is one
of the most modern provincial
airports in Britain, providing
advanced passenger and
cargo-handling facilities and
connecting in Europe for
worldwide destinations. The
7,700-ft runway is capable of
handling the full range of
modern jet aircraft — including
Boeing 747 wide-bodied
jumbos and Concorde.

Claire Simmons



The traditional heavy industry makes way for sunrise industries and tourism: The skeleton of the old steel works at Ebbw Vale (above); lorries move in to carry away the steel skeleton (below)



A switch from black gold to wealth of landscape

The powerful forces of nature which
threw up hillsides rich in coal and led to
Wales' first industrial revolution are
again helping bring jobs to the valleys.
writes Claire Simmons

Cleared of the legacy of mining's ugly
scars, the stunning natural beauty of the
countryside, rather than the black gold
beneath the surface, is proving a major
attraction for the new wave of companies
moving to Wales.

Former images of decay and dereliction
are fast being dispelled. Pits are now
so few they are almost a tourist
attraction. Upon nationalization in 1945
more than 110,000 men were employed
at 212 pits. Today the workforce is down
to 7,500 at just 11 mines.

Businessmen who have discovered the
delights of Wales after moving themselves
are proving to be among the
Principality's most enthusiastic evangelists.
Roger Thompson moved to
Wales from London in 1976 to head the
UK WINvest team for the Welsh
Development Agency.

"Many of my former colleagues
thought I was crazy. To them Wales was
just the back of beyond, full of slag heaps
and steelworks. But the quality of life
here is quite superb. Where else can you
travel from your home in the countryside
to a capital city in only 15 minutes?"
The true beauty of Wales has now
become one of the Agency's key selling
points.

Promotional videos emphasize the
proximity of national parks and beautiful

beaches to the industrial centres.
"Combined with good education and
leisure facilities, the scenery has proved a
great help in persuading companies to
move here," he said.

"A few years ago companies worried
over whether key management personnel
could be persuaded to move to Wales.
But now a bigger problem is that after
moving it is now virtually impossible to
persuade them to return to head office."

Gwynedd County Council even uses
the slogan: "Every factory has a unique
feature — the view" in its campaign to
bring jobs to north-west Wales. With
beautifully-landscaped business parks
nestling in rolling hills, the view is
nothing less than spectacular.

The Scottish knitwear company James
Pringle liked the area so much it bought
and developed the old British Rail
station at Llanfair PG (the village with
the longest name in Britain) into a tourist
and manufacturing centre.

In Mid-Wales, Mr John Selwyn-
Smith, joint director of Locwyn Ltd in
Newtown, says the quality of life is so
superb he cannot envisage ever moving
again.

"I now live in a house with one and a
half acres of land on a hillside which cost
me less than my old three-bedroomed
house in the suburbs of Southampton.
The people are the friendliest I've ever
met and the sports facilities are exceptional.
And for the people out there who
think it's all slag heaps — I haven't seen
one," he said.

Locwyn, which makes graphic artwork
storing systems, moved from Sussex two
years ago and hasn't looked back since.
"There is no pressure here unless you
create it. At work I'm the businessman
but when I get home — a traffic free 10-
minute drive — I can relax totally and
enjoy my leisure time to the full," said
Mr Selwyn-Smith.

One company which looked at 30 UK
locations before choosing Newport in
Gwent for a major expansion project,
was the TSB Trust Company. "We
wanted to find a place which offers our
employees a pleasant and comparable
quality of life," said the managing
director, Mr Brian Brown. The top end
of the housing market is booming with
house prices breaking the £200,000
barrier, creating prestige homes for key
personnel.

Private house-builders now find people
working in Bristol are buying homes
in South Wales and commuting to work.
Stella Alford, sales director of
Westbury Homes, explained: "People
are now prepared to commute the 40
minutes to Bristol to take advantage of
the better-value homes they can buy in
South Wales and the better quality of life
it gives them."

The image of a Welsh passion for both
rugby and music has tended to over-
shadow the hundreds of other activities.
South Wales alone has 33 golf courses,
five dry ski slopes, 37 leisure centres and
two international athletics stadia, as well
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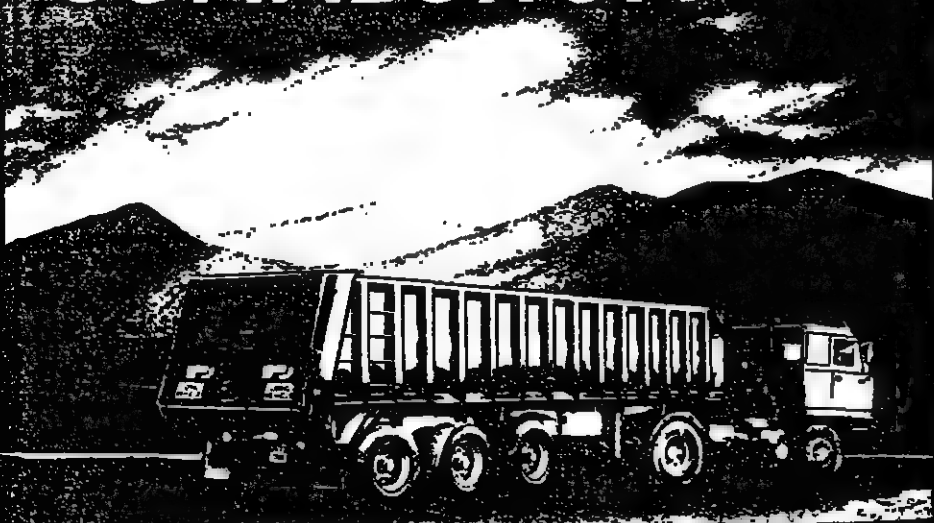
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FOCUS

RELOCATION
IN WALES/3Cooperative
advances

The University of Wales is challenging the view that the revival of the Welsh economy depends on industrialists being lured with financial aid packages to set up kit assembly operations with little or no scientific exchange with the community.

The university's unique federal structure, with seven individually chartered constituent colleges, is designed to allow each college independently to meet the needs of its own community. Hence rivalries have in the past prevented the kind of co-operation needed to respond to new industrial needs.

The shock to the system induced by last year's near-collapse of its largest college, in Cardiff, and the unprecedented intervention by the Department of Education and Science in the affairs of an autonomous college, has now caused the powerful, but formerly disunited, Central Principals' Committee to fall into line behind a reforming Chancellor, Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos.

The way forward is already signposted by existing reforms and developments. Formerly strong departments built upon Wales' old primary industries — metallurgy for example — have been closed and staff and student transfers have helped to create centres of excellence elsewhere. Here there is a new materials engineering department in Swansea, which, remarkably quickly, is operating at the forefront of the new "sunrise sciences."

The merger of two neighbouring colleges in Cardiff, University College Cardiff and the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology, was hoped down in partisan negotiation.

Now new-found realism has accelerated amalgamation by a full 12 months to August this year, to create a new 9,000-student super college in the capital with a new Business School, a new Law School, and, at a cost of £23 million, probably the last new Academic Engineering Complex that will be built in the UK.

Wales has hitherto never been able to capitalize on the size of its university — second collectively only to London University and ahead of Manchester's Victoria University — because each college needed to maintain a wide range of small unecomic specialist departments.

With rationalizations that have already been made, the benefits are so dramatic that the pace is bound to quicken. In Swansea, for example, one American corporation, Chromar Inc, which set up its European operation in South Wales for reasons of financial inducement only, was so impressed by the strength of the new Materials Engineering Department that it is now funding, for five years, its own Chromar Chair.

Joe Marshall, the first Chromar Professor is leading a team specializing in the characterization of materials used in very large-scale amorphous semiconductor arrays — next generation science for information technology and well ahead of the international field, says Professor Marshall, who comes to Wales from Information Technology's main centre, in Palo Alto, in the United States.

Another model for future reform, this time promoted from the University's Centre, is the Agency Scheme, whereby one college runs a department on behalf of the University as a whole. In the Arts, the centre for Advanced Welsh and Celtic Studies is

The pace is now
starting to quicken

Aberystwyth already follows this model.

The next being established, in Cardiff, is the University of Wales Biotechnology Centre. Yet another model which will be explored is the distributed centre of excellence, which will use information technology to enable collaboration between academics on spread sites.

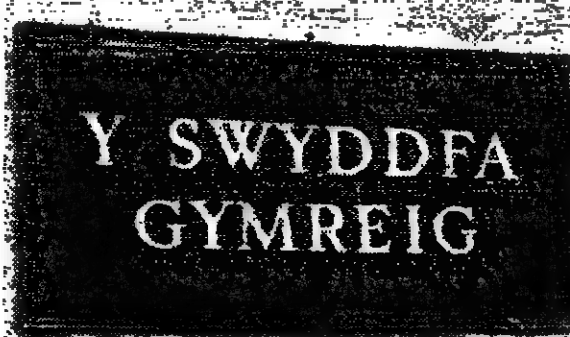
But funded research on campus, or within the client company, remains from the college, is not the only means to achieving higher education cooperation with industry. The Science Park movement has already found support in Wales, and with higher education generally.

Bangor, Aberystwyth, Swansea and Cardiff now have their associated Science Parks, and the newest of these, in Cardiff, scored a remarkable coup this year with Hoefer PLC moving its entire R&D department from Middlesex to Cardiff's Business Technology Centre, adjacent to University College Cardiff.

Brian Morgan

Walker's way pays dividends

The ultimate
challenge to Peter
Walker, the Welsh
Secretary is to
attract and
retain bright
young Welshmen
who previously
would have
left Britain



A Principality to win Peter Walker, Welsh Secretary at the Welsh Office, Cardiff

When Peter Walker was appointed Secretary of State for Wales after the 1987 general election, they scoffed. How could an English politician, one moreover representing a Marcher constituency, administer Wales?

Worse, the manner of his appointment by Mrs Thatcher — the final dispatch of the last of the Cabinet's Heathites — made Cardiff look like the proverbial Siberian power station.

The judgment was wrong. It certainly betrayed an underestimation of Peter Walker the politician. He has had, in a

sense, nothing to lose and a Principality to win. With a brand of political charm few Cabinet ministers in the 1980s can muster, he has won hearts and minds from Cardiff to Colwyn Bay.

He has, as well, made energetic use of the battery of tools for economic development at the Welsh Office's disposal which, in strictly Thatcherite terms, occasionally look suspiciously like Keynesianism west of Offa's Dyke.

The trauma of the ending of automatic grants for regional development may be assuaged for a while in Wales, thanks to

Peter Walker's encouragement to businesses to apply and apply again before the cut off point in March.

Inescapably, one of government's central tasks is repair of a broken landscape, and the refashioning of the urban environment, the rescue of watercourses polluted by

In the Valleys, along the South Wales coast, in Clwyd, the restoration is now going hand in hand (in the minister's view) with economic refreshment, new firms, new building.

Mr Walker is, despite his political antecedents, a

Thatcherite minister insofar as he states the objectives in economic terms: more jobs, more prosperity. But he adds a social note: ultimately, the test will be the ability of Wales to attract home-ward or retain the bright young men who in previous generations have left for England.

"The process has already begun. Just recently I presented an award to the 20,000th recipient of an enterprise allowance. The bright young Welshmen are coming back."

For Wales, the minister sells hard, praising the Welsh temperament and work ethic.

Why do Japanese companies, he asks rhetorically, find their highest productivity levels, world-wide in their Welsh locations? "Overhead costs are 72 per cent less per head in Newport," in comparison with location in the South East, he says.

He is happy to sound like an estate agent, praising the latest addition to the Welsh Office's tools that is the Cardiff Bay Development Corporation, which already in Mr Walker's words "is transforming Cardiff Bay into a new urban area overlooking the sea... Cardiff offers better housing, cheaper office accommodation. The marina is fully booked. A Yuppie in London with a one bed flat could have bought a four bed, two bath house down here."

The Welsh Development Agency has recently seen (in the context of a major restructuring of regional development grants) its budget significantly increased and its plans for advance factory building speeded up.

In addition there is the Welsh claim on national programmes, such as roads — Mr Walker makes special mention of the improvement of A55 in North Wales, helping to make Clwyd a good distribution centre for middle

and north England at large.

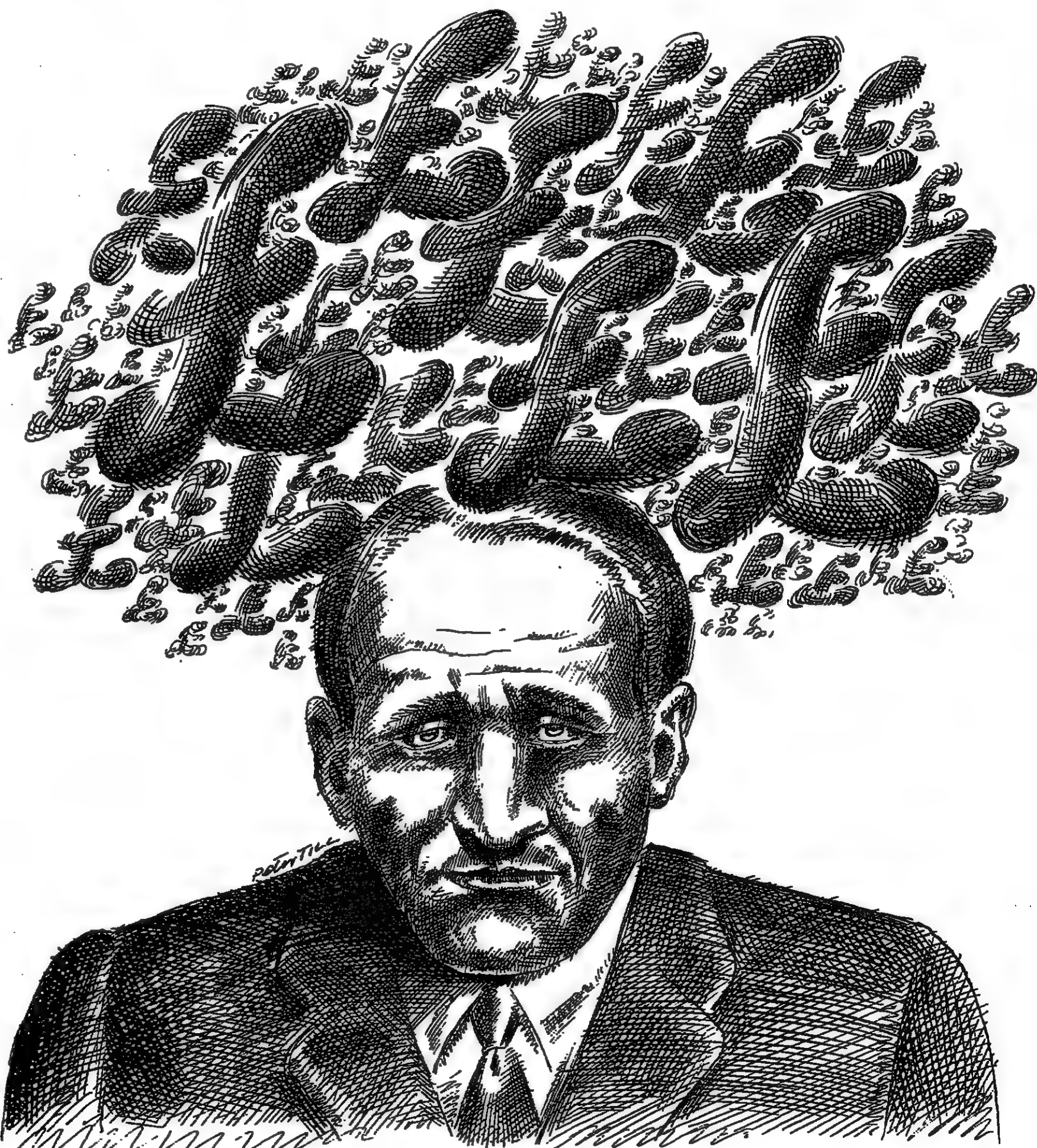
But to the machinery for road and factory construction he brings a politician's arts and an emollient temperament. "We have to work as a team", he says of the relationship between the Welsh Office and local government in Wales.

"I have gone to local authorities and asked them to put out the welcome mat for new business, to make planning permission available. I have not gone as a party politician."

It would probably be going too far to say that there is a Walker vision for Wales, enthusiastic though Mr Walker is about the benefits that 1992 could bring with enhanced trade between the western segment of the European Community (primarily Spain and Portugal) and the UK's western littoral (feeding commerce through an expanded Milford Haven).

What there is, though, is a realization that the economic salvation of Wales cannot be organized in Cardiff, nor indeed in Tokyo alone: his role must in part be to attempt to push and pull economic activity out of the congested South East to Wales's benefit.

David Walker



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HOUSEMISTRESS

The Leys requires for September 1988 a PE Graduate to coach throughout the School, with particular responsibility for girls' games. In addition, the successful applicant will be expected to full fill the duties of resident Assistant Housemistress to the Girls' Boarding House (of 32). An ability to offer some teaching, of Languages of History for example, would be an advantage.

Applications, including a full CV and the names of at least two referees, should be sent to the Headmaster, The Leys School, Cambridge, CB2 2AD, from whom further details can be obtained.

THOMAS'S PREP SCHOOL
15 Cadogan Gardens London SW3 2RL
Co-ed. 11-13 - Age 4.5 months to 13 years

An opportunity to work in a thriving and innovative school with a wide curriculum. Teachers required for September 1988:

1. Pre-Prep department - 4 to 7 years
2. A class teacher with strong English and Maths. Knowledge of 11+ exam an advantage - 10 to 11 years.

Pay: Basic Scale, later of application and CVs to the Headmaster. Tel: 071 730 0388.

POLYTECHNICS

Thames Polytechnic
Incorporating Avery Hill and Garsne
THAMES
BUSINESS SCHOOL

To support the major expansion in its management education and provision, the Business School is seeking to appoint:

SENIOR LECTURERS
(2 Posts)

To help develop short-courses, validate in-company training and assist with the management of the MBA programme which is offered at Woolwich and at Wapping in the London Docklands.

To teach and develop Business Strategy on the BA Business Studies and BA International Marketing degrees.

Main discipline could be in any business area. Candidates must have either recent industrial experience or significant experience of teaching in in-company courses.

The appointments are for three years fixed term in the first instance. The Business School offers considerable opportunities for salary enhancement via consultancy and short course activities.

Further particulars and application form from the Staffing Officer, Thames Polytechnic, Wellington Street, London SE18 8PF to be returned by 14 June 1988.

Thames Polytechnic is an equal opportunities employer.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE
(University of London)Part-time Lecturer in
Modern European History

Applications are invited for a three-year appointment as part-time (0.5) lecturer in Modern European History (c.1848 - present). Candidates should be expert in any area within the field, and will be expected to contribute to the teaching of the MA in Contemporary European History (1914 - present) as well as general undergraduate courses. Reference 88/49.

Part-time Lecturer in
Medieval History

Applications are invited for a three-year appointment as part-time (0.5) lecturer in Medieval History. Candidates will be expected to conduct a wide range of Early Medieval undergraduate teaching in both British and European history. Preference will be given to those with specialist knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon or Norman periods. Reference 88/50.

For both posts, salary will be pro-rata on the scale £9,260-£14,500 and of the London Allowance of £1,450 per annum.

For application forms and further details please write to the Assistant Personnel Officer, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS and quote the appropriate reference number.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
AND DENTISTRY
BLOOMER CHAIR
OF CLINICAL
NEUROLOGY

Applications are invited for this newly established Chair. The University seeks candidates of academic ability and potential who will be able to develop an interdisciplinary research programme while at the same time undertaking clinical duties at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham, and the Midland Centre for Neurosurgery and Neurology. There are earmarked research facilities within the Medical School, adjacent to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

A Trust has been established, using monies donated by Charitable Bodies, Industry and private individuals, to support the work of the Bloomer Professor.

Salary in the clinical professional range, maximum £32,840 (under review), plus superannuation.

Further particulars available from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom applications (3 copies, 1 from overseas applicants) should be sent by 30 June 1988.

An Equal Opportunities Employer.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

Appointment of
Vice-Chancellor

The University of Bradford is seeking a successor as Vice-Chancellor and Principal to Professor John C. West, CBE, who will be retiring from office in September, 1988.

Persons interested in being considered for the post or wishing to suggest any names for consideration, are invited to write in confidence to Roger W. Sandford, CBE, Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of Council, c/o Acting Registrar, University of Bradford, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD7 1DP not later than 8th July, 1988.

Further particulars of the appointment can be obtained from the Acting Registrar at the above address. The University is an equal opportunity employer.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM
WESTERN ART
ASSISTANT
KEEPER

The Ashmolean Museum Oxford seeks to appoint an Assistant Keeper in the Department of Western Art. Some museum experience is desirable, as is a scholarly interest in more than one area of the collection. Further particulars are available from the Secretary, Department of Western Art, Ashmolean Museum, Beaumont Street, Oxford OX1 2PH. Applications must be received before 23 June 1988.

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK
WARWICK BUSINESS SCHOOL
Institute for Management Research and Development
Centre for Corporate Strategy
and Change:Senior Research Fellow
The Development of AIDS Services
by District Health Authorities

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Research Fellow to undertake a study of the development of AIDS services by District Health Authorities.

The DHSS - funded research will provide a detailed comparative analysis of district responses to AIDS within an organisational change perspective, which builds on existing work by a team comprising Professor Andrew Pettigrew, Dr Lorna McKee, and Dr Ewan Harris. Six districts which have built up high levels of experience in hospital provision, community provision, or health promotion, will be examined.

Individuals with skills and research experience in any social science field may apply. Preference may be given to applicants with relevant research experience in organisational behaviour and development, and with knowledge of health care and social policy related organisations.

The post is available from 1st October 1988 for a period of two and a half years. The initial salary will depend on qualification and experience, and will be up to £15,720 p.a., on the Range 1 scale: £14,500 - £18,910 p.a.

Applications forms and further particulars from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, 0223 526277, quoting reference number 4024/87/1. Closing date for the receipt of applications is 7 June 1988. Those interested in applying are encouraged to contact Professor Andrew Pettigrew, Director of the Centre for Corporate Strategy and Change (Tel. 0223 523518).

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY
Department of Production
Engineering and
Production Management

CASE STUDENTSHIP

A CASE Studentship leading to the degree of PhD is available. This study, in conjunction with Royal Brierley Crystal, is to investigate the automation of crystal glassware decoration. This will develop an area of existing research within the Department. Candidates should have a good honours degree in mathematics or engineering, although other applicants will be considered.

Applications and informal enquiries to Dr P.R. Edwards, Department of Production Engineering and Production Management, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD, Tel 0602 484848 ext 3624.

Closing date 30 June 1988.

UNIVERSITY OF KEELE
Short Courses Unit
Department of Adult and Continuing Education

The Unit is responsible for a successful and rapidly growing programme for industry and commerce. The posts below represent a second stage of growth and development, which is generating a number of grants from external sources to support new posts.

This post involves organising responsibilities and teaching and learning in the general area of management development. Interests in organisational behaviour and/or occupational psychology would be helpful. It is available initially for one year, with a view to a permanent appointment being offered. Alternatively, for an outstanding candidate, a permanent appointment might be offered.

One Year Lectureships in (1) Financial Management and (2) Computer Science

These two posts have been funded under the DES PICK UP initiative for one year and it is hoped that the successful candidates will be able to establish permanent posts for themselves within a short time. The Lecturer in Financial Management must be prepared to develop skills in the persons field and the Lecturer in Computer Science will be expected to undertake a major research initiative during the year.

Salaries will be on the scales for Lecturers (£9,260-£14,500 per annum and £15,105-£19,910 per annum). The first two posts will be in the higher range. For details see the further particulars of the posts, which are obtainable with application forms from the Registrar, University of Keele, Keele, Staffordshire, ST5 5BG (Tel. 0782 92111 Ext. 3000). Please indicate clearly the post(s) in which you are interested. Closing date 10 June 1988.

Coleg Prifysgol Cymru
Aberystwyth
The University College of WalesGREGYNOG CHAIR
OF HUMAN
GEOGRAPHY

The College Council invites applications for the Gregynog Chair of Human Geography within the newly established Institute of Earth Studies. The post is available from 1 January 1989 or later by arrangement with the successful applicant. Further particulars may be obtained from the Staffing Officer, The University College of Wales, Old College, King Street, Aberystwyth, SY23 2DA (Tel. 0975 523177, Ext. 207) to whom applications (12 copies) should be sent, together with the names and addresses of three referees, to arrive not later than 21 June 1988. Applicants from overseas may submit one application by Airmail.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
CHAIR OF SOCIAL
ANTHROPOLOGY

Applications are invited for the Chair in the Department of Social Anthropology. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary to the University, University of Edinburgh, 63 South Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1LS, with whom applications (9 copies), including curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged. Overseas candidates need submit only one copy of the application. The closing date for applications is 13 June 1988. PLEASE QUOTE REFERENCE NO. 54/88.

University of Reading
AppointmentsUNIVERSITY OF READING
PROFESSORSHIP
OF AGRICULTURAL
SYSTEMS

Applications are invited for a Professorship of Agricultural Systems in the Department of Agriculture. The appointment will be made as soon as possible by arrangement with the successful candidate. The person appointed will initially hold a Research Professorship and will then succeed to the established Chair of Agricultural Systems upon the retirement of Professor C.R.W. Spedding in September 1990.

Candidates should have an established reputation in the field of agricultural systems based upon a record of original or crop production or of larger systems. The successful candidate will be expected to encourage research in his or her own field and to encourage collaborative work with the Farm Management, Crop Production, Animal Production and other sections of the Department of Agriculture, with colleagues elsewhere in the Faculty of Agriculture and Food, and with related disciplines in the AFRC Institute of Grassland and Animal Production and other neighbouring research institutions.

Further information may be obtained from the Registrar, Room 212, Whiteknights House, PO Box 247, The University, Whiteknights, Reading, RG6 2AH. The closing date for applications is Monday 11 July 1988.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES
CARDIFF COLLEGE OF CARDIFF

In August 1988 University College Cardiff (UCC) and the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology (UWIST) are due to merge to form a new constituent College of the University of Wales.

As a consequence, the new institution has established the posts listed below to further its academic development into the 1990's. All posts are available from 1 August 1988.

CARDIFF BUSINESS SCHOOL

Fixed-term lectureships are available in the following subjects:

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS (TWO YEARS) (Ref No: 88/12)

MICRO-ECONOMICS (TWO YEARS) (Ref No: 88/13)

ACCOUNTING (THREE YEARS) (Ref No: 88/14)

BANKING (THREE YEARS) (Ref No: 88/15)

THREE POSTS - ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR OR

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (THREE YEARS) (Ref No: 88/16)

SALARY: GRADE A - £2960 - £4500 p.a.

GRADE B - £3105 - £19310 p.a.

For further particulars and application forms please write to the Staffing Officer, UWIST, PO Box 68, CARDIFF, CF1 3XA, quoting appropriate reference number.

Closing Date: 2 June 1988.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
DEPARTMENT OF
CHEMICAL AND
PROCESS ENGINEERINGLectureship in the Control of
Energy Systems

Applications are invited for the above which is a new post created to strengthen the research groups working in the area of Process Control and Energy. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to work currently proceeding across a wide area of process control, including instrumentation processes, as well as developing applications to energy systems. Preference will be given to candidates with research experience in adaptive and/or optimal control theory. Teaching experience is essential.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on either the Lecturer Grade A scale £2960 - £4500 p.a. or the Lecturer Grade B scale £3105 - £19310 p.a. according to qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from:

The Senior Assistant Registrar (Establishments), The University, 6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU,

with whom applications (3 copies), with the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged not later than 7th June 1988.

TRINITY COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGETeaching Appointment
in Engineering

Applications are invited from men or women for appointment to a College Lectureship or Assistant Lectureship in Engineering, available for five years in the first instance from a date to be determined. The successful applicant, who will assist in supervising and directing students in engineering in the College, may expect to be engaged in a wide range of activities. Applications will be welcome from persons with research or development achievements in any branch of Engineering, and particularly from those concerned in electrical, electronic, mechanical, or applied mechanics.

The Lectureship is tenable with or without another salaried appointment, in the University or elsewhere. For a Lecturer with no other post, the stipend will be on a scale roughly comparable with that for University Lecturers, with selection according to age and qualifications. It is hoped that arrangements can be made to enable the Lecturer to be involved in teaching and research at the University Engineering Department.

Applications should be made to the Senior Tutor, Trinity College, Cambridge, CB2 1TQ (from whom further particulars may be obtained) not later than 6 June 1988, together with a statement of qualifications, publications and experience, and the names of not more than three referees.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
Queen Victoria Chair of Law

Applications are invited for the Queen Victoria Chair of Law which is vacant as a result of the recent death of Professor David Parker.

This appointment gives a special opportunity for dynamic academic leadership in a Faculty which is responding to the recent rapid development of the law and the resulting challenges in teaching and research.

The appointment will take effect as soon as possible after October 1988.

The salary will be within the range approved for non-clinical professional salaries, currently not less than £24,499 per annum. The current average professional salary is £28,820 per annum.

Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 30th June 1988, by the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote ref. RV/933/T.

An Equal Opportunity Employer.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND
AFRICAN STUDIES
University of London

LECTURESHP IN JAPANESE

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Japanese in the Department of Languages and Cultures of the Far East. Applicants should be competent to teach Japanese at all levels and have good academic qualifications and research experience in the field of Japanese language, culture, or anthropology. Details will include general language teaching and supervision of research students.

The appointment will take effect from 1 October 1988 or as soon after as possible. It will be made on the Lecturer A scale £29,600 rising by 10% increments to £32,560 in 1990. The salary will be £29,600 in 1988, £31,560 in 1989 and £32,560 in 1990. The salary will be £29,600 in 1988, £31,560 in 1989 and £32,560 in 1990. The salary will be £29,600 in 1988, £31,560 in 1989 and £32,560 in 1990.

PROFESSORSHIP
IN LAW

This expanding independent University invites applications for a newly established third Chair in Law. The post is tenable from 1st October, 1988, or by arrangement.

Candidates with a proven commitment to teaching and research in any area of Law are invited to contact the Registrar for further particulars.

Salary will be related to age, qualifications and experience; superannuation is available under USS conditions. The closing date for applications is 6th June, 1988.

Possible candidates are welcome to discuss the post informally with the Vice-Chancellor, Dr A.M. Barrett, or with the Dean of Law, Professor R.H. Fennell.

Tel: Buckingham (0280) 814080. The University of Buckingham, Buckingham MK18 1EG.

The University of
BuckinghamTHE UNIVERSITY
OF SHEFFIELD
DEPARTMENT OF
HISTORY

One Lectureship in Late Antiquity/
The Early Middle Ages

One Lectureship in 16th and
17th Century British History

One Lectureship in
Modern European History

Applications are invited for the above 3 posts tenable from 1 October 1988. The appointments will be expected to offer lectures, seminars and tutorials in the respective areas, to take a full interest in other aspects of the work of the Department, and to pursue research. Initial salaries within points 1 - 5 on the Grade A scale for non-clinical lecturers £23,281 - £11,680 per annum according to age, qualifications and experience.

Informal enquiries to the Head of Department, Dr J.C.G. Simkins (0742-788555 ext.6361/6044) or, in the case of the first post, to Professor D.E. Luscombe (ext.6362/6355). Further particulars from the Personnel Department (Department of History, The University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN) to which applications (6 copies) including a full CV and the names and addresses of 3 referees should be sent by 17 June 1988. Please quote reference R/87/A.

An Equal Opportunity Employer.

UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG
Lecturers in Professional
Legal Education

Applications are invited for 2 Lectureships in the Department of Professional Legal Education. The Faculty of Law contains a Department of Law for undergraduate studies leading to the LLB degree and a Master of Laws (LLM) programme and a Department of Professional Legal Education for practice-oriented studies leading to the Postgraduate Certificate in Laws, undertaken by graduates intending to become lawyers.

Applicants should possess a good degree in law, preferably a higher degree, and extensive experience of practice in Hong Kong or in other jurisdictions. Applicants with any field of interest will be considered.

Annual salary (negotiable) is on an 11-point scale HK\$188,040-514,340 (approx. £22,880-21,232 sterling equivalent as at May 1986). Starting salary for holders of qualifications and experience. At current rates, salaries will not exceed 160% of gross income. Children's education allowance, leave, medical benefits, pension, housing, housing or tenancy allowance are also provided in most cases at a charge of 75% of salary.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Acus), 30 Grosvenor Gardens, London WC1N 3PF, UK, or from the Appointments Unit, Registry, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. Closes 16 June 1988.

UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD FACULTY
OF MUSIC
POST OF
LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for this post which falls vacant on 1 October, 1988. Candidates should have an Honours degree in Music or an equivalent academic qualification and a qualification in Librarianship and some knowledge of Computer cataloguing systems would be desirable.

The successful candidates will be required to cooperate with the Bodleian Library in the introduction of a unified system of computerized cataloguing for music in the University. The appointment will be at Grade 1 or Grade 2 of the University administrative scale. The appointment will be from 1 October 1988 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Applications (four copies) with the names of two referees should be sent to:

The Acting Head of Department,
Faculty of Music,
St. Aldate's, Oxford, OX1 1DB

from whom further particulars may be obtained. The closing date for the receipt of applications is 24 June 1988. The University is an equal opportunity employer.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD
CHAIR OF
MODERN HISTORY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Modern History which will become vacant following the appointment of Professor P. G. Stebbins to the Regius Chair of Modern History in the University of Cambridge.

Further particulars from the Personnel Department (Academic Staffing) The University, Sheffield S10 2TN to which applications (one copy) including a full CV and the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by 1 July 1988. Please quote reference MAF07/A. Informal enquiries to Professor D.E. Luscombe (0742 788555 Ext 6362/6355).

An equal opportunity employer

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL
Centre for Economic Forecasting
Ph.D. STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for a Ph.D. Studentship to work on a project on the economic modelling of inter-dependencies within the European Community. The supervisor will be Dr. Sean Holly.

Applicants should be graduates in economics, preferably with a masters degree and an interest in economic modelling and the European Community.

Please send curriculum vitae to:

Dr Sean Holly,
Centre for
Economic Forecasting,
London Business School,
Sussex Place, Regent's Park,
London NW1 4SA, UK.

LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL

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Europe must be spared scenes like these

By David Miller

It was a normal sort of day at Wembley. For football, that is. For anyone not in any way associated with this ancient sport, for centuries an intermittent incitement to disorder, it would have seemed slightly absurd, not to say socially objectionable.

Several hundred policemen were required in order to enable 70,000 spectators, many of them either drunk or shamelessly aggressive, or both, to attend a match between England and Scotland; which once, not so long ago, was a highlight of the sporting calendar but has become almost an irrelevance on the pitch and an obscenity off it. The tension is less and less in the football than in the surrounding environment.

In what seemed to be an attempt by the authorities to recreate the circumstances of the Heysel disaster, a thick wedge of English spectators, on the standing terraces behind the west goal, found themselves alongside a huge phalanx of those who openly like to consider themselves as the invading Scottish army; booing the Duchess of Kent, the chief guest, jeering what they regard as an alien national anthem.

It was here, predictably, that most of the fighting took place, with several people quite seriously injured, until dragoons of police belatedly arrived to segregate the factions; the kind of action which

could have averted the Brussels tragedy.

Elsewhere around London so-called football supporters were terrorising ordinary citizens, such as train drivers and passengers. Inside and outside the stadium spectators, in the contemporary fashion, urinated where they happened to be standing. Meanwhile, in the royal box, the Duchess made polite conversation with the two chairmen of the respective football associations to the accompaniment of people chanting each other with chants of their anthem: "You're going to get your... head kicked in."

It is a strangely deformed society which tolerates such a formal public occasion, marred for what is a respectable but shrinking majority by a growing minority. The seriousness of the two recently collapsed, discredited prosecutions against followers of West Ham and Chelsea was even more sharply evident on Saturday.

If England were having a warm-up for the European Championships in West Germany next month, so, too, presumably were some of their supporters. It is an ominous prospect and the reservations expressed by the Minister for Sport are wholly justified. There is every chance of further disgrace being inflicted on Britain's reputation.

Do Messrs Millichip, Carter,



Crying shame: little boy lost as football again shows its unacceptable face (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Edwards and the rest of our self-interested football chairmen still seriously believe the time is appropriate for English clubs to be summoned back to European competition? The evidence available clearly demonstrates it is not and I say this regretfully as one who, for over 30 years, has earned a living, sometimes exhilaratingly, from reporting domestic and international sport.

And what, lest we forget, about England's footballers? The central

defenders looked as alarmingly suspect as ever under any pressure, over-committed in the tackle, squandering possession, beaten on the turn. There is still no apparent solution in sight, short of switching Bryan Robson, and not much hope of survival against the best opposition in Germany.

In midfield Webb gave indications of the perception which might flourish internationally with more experience. Steven played intelligently but wasted too many final

passes. England are looking to be in a state similar to that of the past two World Cups in Spain and Mexico; physically competitive and disciplined but uninspired, unless Lineker, Beardsley and Barnes are having a special day. On Saturday only Beardsley was.

Robson gave the kind of mature display which will be invaluable next month, the talented McStay failing to match him after a first 15 minutes in which his unmistakable qualities gave England serious

anxieties. I still think England will do well to get three points from their opening three matches against the Republic of Ireland, The Netherlands and the Soviet Union; and that too much of the action may be on the terraces.

The authorities, here and in Europe, continue to drag their feet. There should be no question, for instance, looking at behaviour at the match on Saturday, that all flags and banners should be banned. They are provocative, even when used in a general football context, and not as a political emblem as with the kind of National Front sympathizers, some of whom were released on account of unsatisfactory evidence in the recent trials.

Why do we allow such people to attend such football matches, equipped with the means of provocation, not necessarily knives, which are essential to their non-football function?

How can the football authorities conceivably continue to sell tickets to rival groups and place them side-by-side in standing arenas?

There would be a better case for English clubs to plead if the people leading them, for a start, faced their problems with a little more common sense instead of expecting the police or the Government to sort it out for them.

Match report, page 40

END COLUMN

Praising deeds of the other side

By Simon Barnes

It was when that incredible scholar Malcolm Marshall started steaming down the hill at Headingley on Saturday that I really began to enjoy myself. After his slow and careful build-up this spring, he was now howling in at fear-some pace, and there was not a player in the England side that could do much about him. He got Gattling, he got Lynch, and had two more wickets with no balls. It was a joy to watch.

This puzzled me a little. I wanted Our Boys to win, didn't I? So how could I rejoice this with an apparently treacherous delight in the destructive athleticism of the awesome Mr Marshall?

Because then, of course, I was able to enjoy England's bowling battle against Richards, and Small's triumphant victory over him. Naturally, I revelled in seeing the West Indies reduced to 84 for seven. But then, as Ambrose and Walsh found themselves cast as the boys on the burning deck, that imp of treachery stirred again.

It would be, I thought, rather wonderful if those two bewildered batters could hold on. Would it not be something to see them pull off a quite impossible victory?

Glorying in errors of the opposition

Well, England won, as the world knows, and will have forgotten by June. But I was left wondering about the pleasures of cheering for one's own side. For I am unable to boast that I am a sporting pundit, interested only in the pursuit of pure sporting excellence. Sport is also about the pursuit of pure passion, and that is all about partisanship.

Had I gone to watch the England-Scotland football match at Wembley instead on Saturday, and say the unspeakable had happened and Scotland won, I would not have taken the same cheery pleasure in the opposition's skills.

A disreputable part of me would have been willing the Scots into mistakes, sending mental bolts to force the keeper to drop a cross. In an England-Scotland game, one glories in the opposition's errors and is appalled by the opposition's skills.

Horse-racing depends on partisanship for almost all of its pleasures. Ownership is the ultimate partisanship but a bet will buy you all the partisanship you require for the duration of the event. Two pounds on the Tote purchases something to cheer; the gloriously triumphant opposition is at best a mixed pleasure.

I heard what is perhaps the ultimate statement of partisanship in nature, the United States. It was the seventh and final game of the World Series, which meant that the score was three games all. I overheard this conversation between two spectators:

"I hope it's exciting."

"I don't care if it's exciting or not. I just want to win."

But at the cricket on Saturday, I felt quite the reverse. I did not care (that much) if we won or not, as long as it was exciting. This was not because of my own superior nature, but because of the nature of cricket.

Game most loved by middle-classes

Its leisurely pace, even in the one-day game, the way the Force will shift from one side to the other, the very atmosphere in which the game is played encourage a genuine pleasure in the achievements of the opposition.

You may retort that some of the nation's pride, the Shires' Lager Drinkers, might disagree. They might find my attitude abominably middle-class; but that's cricket for you, still a game most loved by the middle-classes. Indeed, perhaps the attitude came from cricket, not from the middle-classes at all.

Let me close with one of my favourite cricket memories. This was in Port of Spain, Trinidad, during a time of trouble. There was much local anger aimed at Gooch after his visit to South Africa. England was a pulsating one-dayer, thanks to a quite splendid test from Gooch.

At the end, Gooch was cheered to the echo, and two Trinidadians leapt on to the pitch to embrace him. Joy in the achievements of the opposition: is this, I wonder, where cricket's real greatness lies?

Richards rouses shocked troops with battle-cry

By Alan Lee, Cricket Correspondent

Viv Richards, remarkably sanguine for a man whose team has been thrashed twice in three days, last night issued the type of warning to England's cricketers which Muhammad Ali once adopted as his catchphrase.

Richards, who today at Lord's leads West Indies into the academic third match of a Texaco Trophy series already won by England, wore a particularly steely gaze along with his too-shirt and baseball cap as he said: "We will be back."

It is a message England will ignore at their peril today, when West Indies will be roused to battle for pride in the wake of their first-ever defeat by England in a limited-overs series and for confidence before the first Test match 10 days hence.

Richards is evidently determined that his young team will not have the chance to wallow in self-pity after defeats by six wickets and 47 runs in the first two internationals. Of today's prospects, he says with relish: "The belief will never leave Viv Richards and I intend to instil it in the rest of our players."

Although aspects of his captaincy, especially the handling of his bowlers, remain

Lord's teams

ENGLAND (from): M W Gatting (captain), G A Gooch, B G Bled, C W J Athey, A J Lamb, M A Lynch, P A J DeFreitas, E Embury, D R Pringle, P A J DeFreitas, N Radford, G C Small, E E Hemmings, G R Diller.

WEST INDIES (from): V A Richards (captain), C G Greenidge, D L Haynes, R B Richardson, A L Love, P L D'Olive, C L Hooper, P V Simmons, K L T Arthurson, R A Harper, M D Marshall, D Williams, W J Benjamin, C A Walsh, P Patterson, C E L Ambrose, I R Bishop.

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open to criticism. Richards steadfastly refuses to seek scapegoats for his team's failure. Last Thursday at Edgbaston he declined any criticism of the umpires after several decisions which went against West Indies on Saturday he was mild in his condemnation of a thoroughly bad pitch, which saw Headingley's reputation as a venue for international cricket sink still further.

Richards, indeed, was full of praise for England's cricket. "They handled the conditions better than we did," he said. When, however, someone naively suggested he might not be quite at his own regal best with the bat, Richards's eyes blazed dangerously. It was as well for England's peace of

mind that none of their players was present.

The West Indians' attention are transparently fixed on the Test series to the extent that Richards says of the several players with minor aches and pains: "I see no point in rushing them back for this game. We are not panicking. There is a lot of cricket left on this tour."

Ian Bishop, aged 20, the fast bowler who impressively introduced himself at Leeds on Saturday, will almost certainly play again and there seems little prospect of Desmond Haynes returning after injury to stiffen the batting.

England, whose solemn public pronouncements leave no one assuming that they are confusing limited-overs success with Test match potential, will probably keep the 11 who have won the first two games so convincingly, although Monte Lynch's place must be at risk after scores of nought and two.

Match report and more cricket, page 42

Bowling change

The fast bowler, Philip Threlfall, has been engaged by Sussex until the end of the cricket season following a trial period. He was formerly on the Warwickshire staff and has played for Cumberland.

Bowen out of Wales rugby tour

Wellington — Bloddy Bowen, the Welsh rugby union captain, will miss the rest of the New Zealand tour after breaking his wrist in the 38-22 defeat by Wellington at the weekend (Chris Than writes). Robert Norster, of Cardiff, takes over the captaincy, while stand-off half Jonathan Davies becomes vice-captain.

Wales intend to fly in a replacement for their 26-year-old captain but are awaiting the green light from the New Zealand Rugby Union to name Bowen's replacement. It has been suggested that Malcolm Dacey, of Cardiff — who is touring New Zealand with his club at the moment — might be nominated.

Bowen was invited by the New Zealand Union to stay with the party. "I don't think I will stay on until the end. I will probably go home after the first international in Christchurch," he said.

BALLYMORE: John Buckton, the Saracen centre who looked a likely bet for a cap last January, will not make his international debut in Australia (David Hands writes). He left the field just before the interval in the 22-18 win over Queensland yesterday, having hit his head on the ground after a heavy tackle.

He spent the night in hospital with concussion which means he cannot play again on later because of the International Board requirement for players to spend three weeks recuperating from such an injury. He is likely to return home after the first international next Sunday with Simon Halliday.

Match reports, page 39

Lawson stretches lead with Italian victory

Imola (Reuters) — Eddie Lawson, of the United States, swept to his third victory this season in the Italian 500cc motor-cycling Grand Prix yesterday, to stretch his championship lead over Wayne Gardner, the title-holder.

Lawson, on a Yamaha, the world champion in 1984 and 1986, led throughout the 25-lap race and finished more than 1.5 seconds clear of his Australian rival, Gardner, on a Honda.

Gardner, fastest in practice despite an injured left foot, battled back from a poor start to chip Lawson's lead down to 0.4sec by the 11th lap, but slowed in the 15th by five seconds and never got back in

contention. "Wayne was pushing me really hard and it was a difficult race," Lawson said. "But when he dropped five seconds I more or less knew I was going to win."

Jorge Martinez, of Spain, winner of the 125cc race, secured his second chequered flag of the meeting in the 80cc event.

RESULTS: 500cc: 1, E Lawson (US, Yamaha), 48min 17.15sec; 2, W Gardner (Aus, Honda), 48.32.57; 3, W Parys (US, Yamaha), 48.43.50; British places: 11, N McKenzie, Honda, 48.44.72; 12, R McKeown, Honda, 48.45.25. With championship positions: 1, Lawson, 82 pts; 2, Gardner, 77; 3, Parys, 65; British: 5, McKenzie, 53; 6, McKeown, 39; 7, J Martinez (Sp, Derby), 39min 15.15sec; 8, M Hernandez (Sp, Derby), 39.22.15; 9, S Stone, 39.22.25; 10, J Martinez (Sp, Derby), 39.22.25; 11, J Martinez (Sp, Derby), 39.22.25; 12, M Hernandez (Sp, Derby), 39.22.25.

A fitting title for Swedish specialists

Düsseldorf — Strangely, Sweden have never won the Peugeot World Team Cup, a 10-year-old tennis competition played on clay at the Ruchusclub which might have been devised to suit their needs (Richard Evans writes).

Stefan Edberg and Kent Carlsson duly rectified that here yesterday by establishing a 2-0 winning lead over the United States in the final. Edberg's 6-4, 6-2 defeat of Tim Mayotte left two clay-court specialists to fight out the second singles — Carlsson, who had been sidelined all week with influenza, and Aaron Krickstein who had not lost a match in the round-robin format.

Form, however, did not hold and Carlsson won

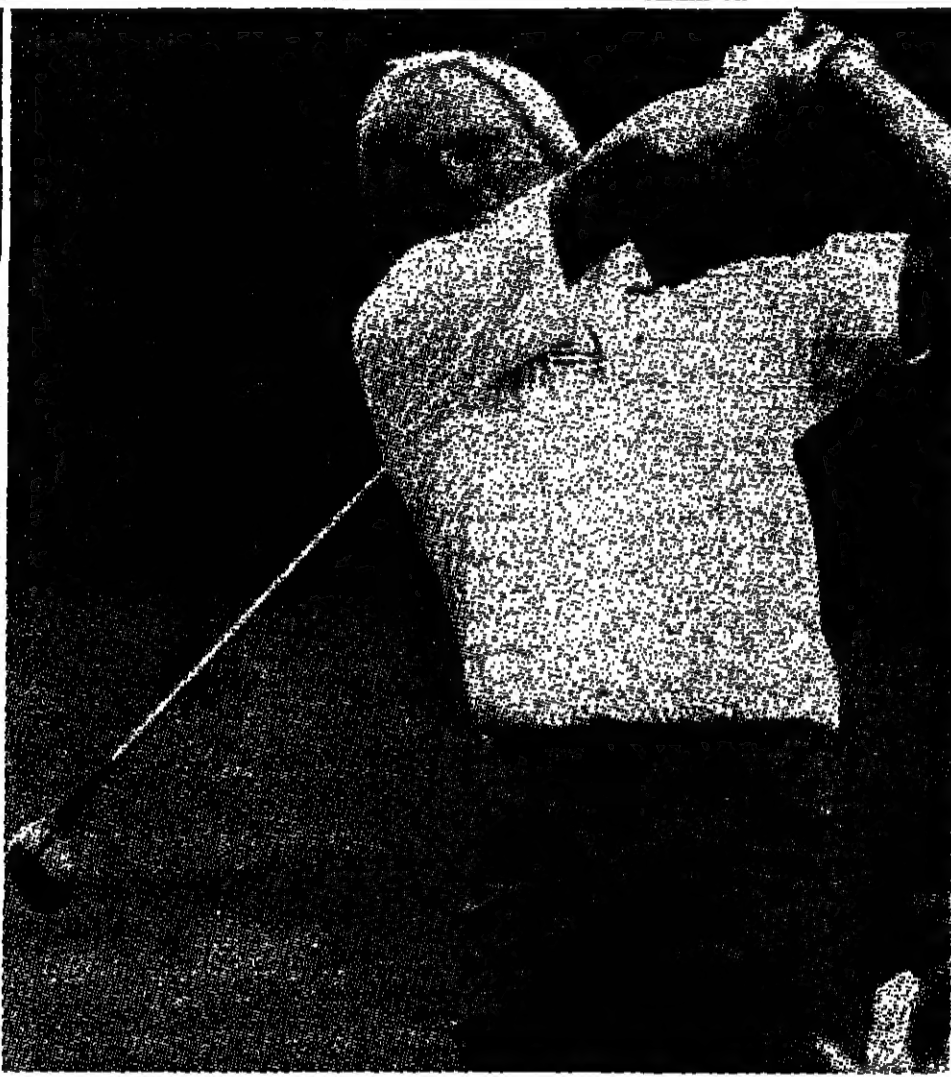
Harris has top spot

Del Harris, the junior world champion has been promoted to No. 1 on the new ranking list issued by the English Squash Rackets Association (SRA).

At the start of the season Harris was eleventh on the SRA list. Having won a fourth successive British under-19 Brydsole Cup and a first British under-23 title early in the season, he had declared the world junior title first priority.

Cycling best

Stuttgart (Reuters) — Francesco Moser, of Italy set a world one-hour indoor cycling record of 50.645 km on Saturday. It was his third attempt to beat the previous best mark of 49.672kph held by Vyacheslav Ekimov, of the Soviet Union.



View to a kill: Norman launches a drive on his way to a narrow victory in the Italian Open

Norman turns up the boost to complete the Italian job

From Mel Webb

Como

High speed travel seems to suit Greg Norman. He bought a 200 mph Ferrari on his way here then was booked to fly home last night by Concorde. Most tellingly, though, he pulled out into the fast lane yesterday morning to accelerate past the field and set up what a few hours later became victory in the Italian golf Open with a score of 270, 15 under par.

With 36 holes to be played on the last, hectic day at Monticello, Norman began five strokes off the lead. However, by lunchtime a 63 had taken the Australian to the top of the leader board alongside his compatriot, Craig Parry.

In theory it should have been no contest. Norman, the best player in the world, confronted by a 22-year-old playing only his second tournament in Europe. In practice it was far from the case, and Norman, his putting stroke left in the locker room, had to fight with all the determination of a mother bear protecting her cubs to fend off

Card of the course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	383	4	10	386	4
2	369	4	11	529	5
3	184	3	12	422	4
4	546	5	13	544	4
5	408	4	14	537	4
6	358	4	15	385	4
7	358	4	16	430	4
8	440	4	17	188	3
9	559	5	18	184	3

Out: 3,493 36 In: 3,475 36

Total yardage: 6,968 Par: 72

him the chance to add the winner's cheque of £35,000 to the £55,000 he had reportedly been paid to appear here.

Three birdies and an eagle in the first five holes did the damage before the early-morning dew was off the grass; he went out in 31 and came back in 32 with the help of four more birdies.

After lunch only four birdies came his way in a round whose most distracting moment came on the 16th fairway, when Norman interrupted play to draw the attention of the gallery to the activities of two ducks in the advanced stages of courtship.

Eventually, the two lovers flew away to continue their dalliance elsewhere. Norman, blushing, missed a birdie chance. It was enough to put any man off his stroke.

LEADING FINAL SCORES (GB and Ireland stated): 270: G Norman (Aus), 69, 68, 63, 70; 271: C Perry (Aus), 68, 68, 67, 67; 272: R Parry (Aus), 67, 67, 69, 69; 273: J Durrant, 67, 70, 68, 68; 274: C Chapman, 68, 68, 70, 69; 275: G Blandford, 67, 68, 70, 69; 276: P Parry, 68, 72, 68, 70; 277: P Sator (Aus), 70, 69, 67, 67; 278: J Whelan, 68, 71, 70, 72; 279: A Smeaton (Aus), 67, 70, 71, 68, 272; 280: G Lane, 67, 68, 71, 70; 281: C Morrison, 68, 71, 70, 70; 282: R Davis (Aus), 68, 74, 68, 68; 283: J Frew (Sp), 68, 68, 71, 72.

Hearn to see solicitor over White charge

Barry Hearn, manager of Jimmy White, the world No. 2 ranked snooker player, will today be consulting his solicitors over drug-taking allegations against White.

Hearn yesterday issued a firm "no comment" following allegations that White, from Wimbeldon, first drugged and then seduced a girl in the Battersea, south London, flat of Kirk Stevens, the Canadian player who is a self-confessed former cocaine addict.

Hearn will be discussing the "revelations" with White this week but he does not propose to take any action, unless it be legal action against the Sunday newspaper concerned. If a complaint is made, White could only be accused of bringing the game into disrepute.

Win for Wigg

Simon Wigg, of Oxford, beat Kelvin Tatum, of Coventry, to win the British Speedway individual championship at Coventry's Brandon Stadium yesterday. Tatum finished in second place.

Micklem dies Gerald Micklem, twice English amateur golf champion and four times a Walker Cup international, died on Saturday in hospital at Chertsey, Surrey, aged 76.

Obituary, page 18

Davies beaten

Lachlan Deuchar won the world tournament sponsored by Rank Xerox at Seacourt, Hayling Island, yesterday for the first time when he defeated Wayne Davies, the world champion, 6-4, 6-3, 3-4, 2-6, 6-3, in the final.

Record set

The Wolverhampton runner, Tony Morrell, beat the British Athletics League 1,500m record — set by Steve Ovett in 1979 — at Saturday's meeting in Birmingham.

Long shot

Crete (Reuters) — The East German, Ulf Timmermann, set a world shot putt record of 23.06m at an international athletics meeting here yesterday.

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